

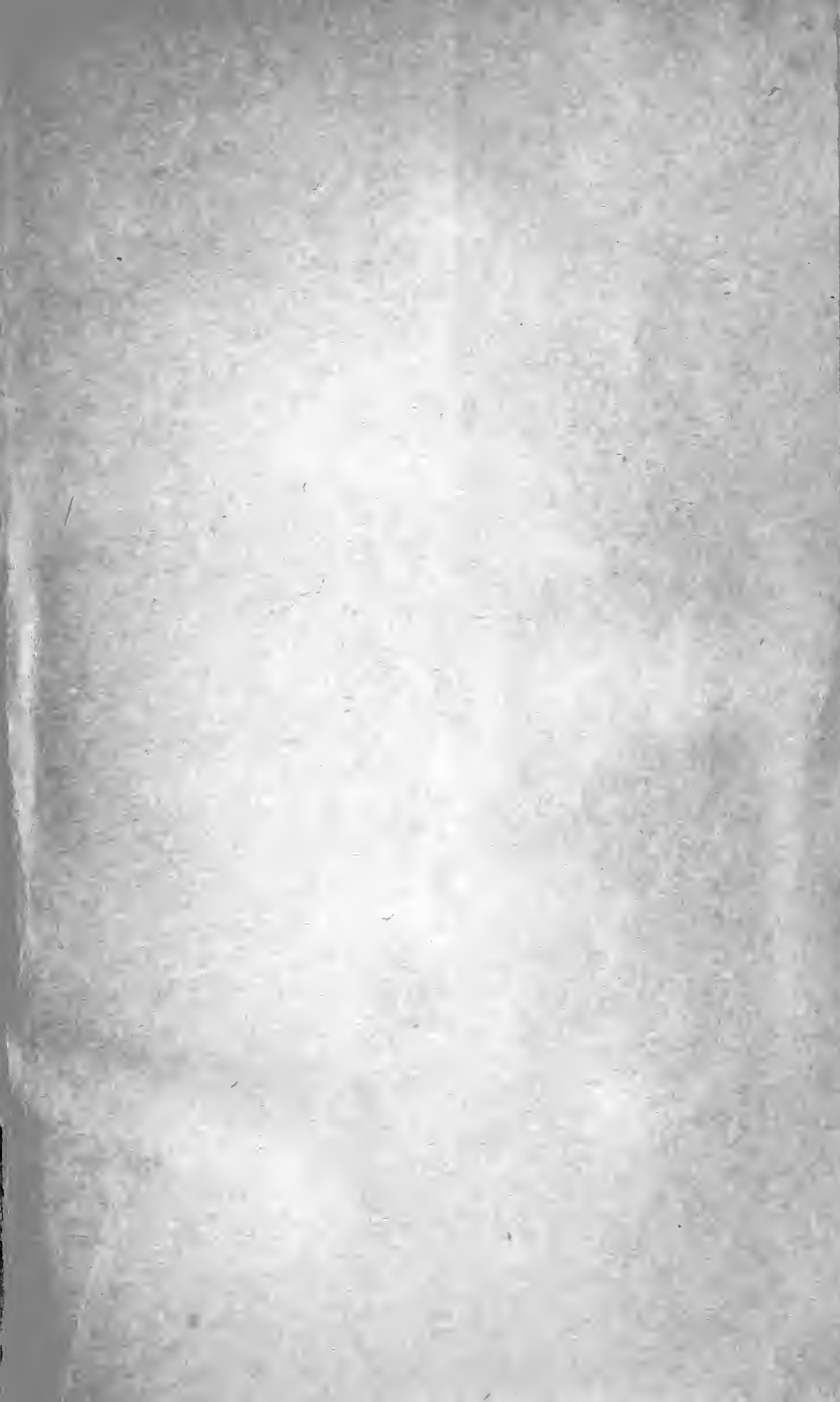


Nº H 99a 97

1839-42









Improved }
Edition. }

1842.

{ Containing
Real Stories. }



Boston.

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In introducing the present number of the Crockett Almanac to the attention of the Public, the Proprietor would take occasion to say, that, having assumed the entire charge of the work, it will be his endeavor so far to elevate its character, as to render it every way worthy of general patronage. The miscellaneous department has undergone a thorough reform, in the substitution of articles relating to actual adventures in the Western country, for those heretofore published, of a less elevated character. Narratives are given of scenes, of not the less startling interest, though depicted with the pencil of Truth. Many of them relate to the early pioneers of the wilderness, and recount the valorous exploits, and perilous enterprises of those, who, up to the present day, have been gradually throwing back the boundary lines of the Far West to the very borders of the Pacific Ocean.

In his endeavor thus to render the Crockett Almanac a means of interesting and valuable information, respecting the Western country, the Editor would express the hope, that a discriminating public will appreciate his intention, and give the work its merited patronage, as the ORIGINAL Crockett Almanac; being assured, that nothing will be introduced into its pages at which the most fastidious in morals can take offence; whilst the practical part of the work, embraced in the calculations, will continue to sustain the high character heretofore accorded it.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1842 there will be five Eclipses, — three of the Sun, and two of the Moon. The first will be of the sun, January 11, invisible in all North America, but visible and annular in the South Pacific ocean.

The second will be a Partial Eclipse of the Moon, January 26, invisible to the United States.

The third will be a Total Eclipse of the Sun, July 7, invisible to the United States. The path of Total Phase passes through part of Spain, the south of France, the north of Italy, Austria, Russia, Tartary, Chinese Tartary, and China, to the Pacific ocean. At the northwest part of this Continent, a Partial Eclipse will be visible.

The fourth will be a Partial Eclipse of the Moon, which will take place in the morning of July 22, invisible to the northeast part of the Union, but visible to the South and West.

Eclipse begins,

	D. H. M.	D sets.	H. M.
At Norfolk, Va.	22 4 29 m.		4 53 m.
At Charleston, S. C.	22 4 25 m.		5 10 m.

The fifth will be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun, December 31, invisible in all North America. The line of Central and Annular Phase will pass through the central part of South America, and over the Pacific ocean.

THE planet VENUS will be *Morning Star* from the beginning of the year to its superior conjunction with the Sun, March 5. From this, to its inferior conjunction, December 13, it will be *Evening Star*; and from this, to the end of the year, it will be *Morning Star*. JUPITER will be *Morning Star* from the beginning of the year, to its opposition, July 10; and thence *Evening Star*, to the end of the year. MARS will be *Evening Star* from the beginning of the year to its conjunction, June 25; and from thence to the end of the year, *Morning Star*. VENUS will be at its greatest brilliancy, November 13.

Indian Barbarity.

THE craftiness and cruelty of the American Indian is proverbial. Could the victims of their slaughter be numbered, what a countless host they would present! What appalling and horrid scenes could they not recount! The narratives of the first settlers of the Far West present the most thrilling scenes that can move the human soul. Among the most exciting, is the history of a small party that, in 1790, undertook to descend the Great Kenhawa and Ohio Rivers, in a small boat. The party consisted of six persons, — four men and two young women. After being borne down the stream for some days, their attention was arrested by the appearance of two white men on the shore of the river, wringing their hands, and making the most imploring gestures for assistance. The party in the boat were about equally divided in their opinions of the two supplicants, some of which firmly resolved to pay no attention to the entreaties of the distressed men, feeling assured that it was only an Indian stratagem to get them to the land, while the rest as firmly remonstrated against the cruelty and hardheartedness of the act that would leave them to their fate. The pity and entreaties of two women who were of the party at length prevailed, and the boat was headed for the shore. But no sooner had she approached within the reach of a rifle shot, than a volley was poured into and among the hapless crew, by the Indians, who now appeared in great numbers on the bank, and who rent the air with their accursed and furious yells. In a few moments, they had possession of the boat, and all who had escaped death from their murderous rifles, were bound hand and foot. One of the young women was killed at the first fire. The remaining one, and her surviving companions, were carried into hopeless captivity. Two only finally escaped. After enduring the keenest and most frightful hardships, the narrative closes thus: "The small party of Cherokees, to whom the surviving female belonged, suddenly made its appearance in a Miami village, in a condition so tattered and dilapidated, as to satisfy every one that all their booty had been wasted with their usual improvidence. Miss Fleming's appearance, particularly, had been entirely changed. Her dress was tattered, her cheeks sunken, her eyes discolored by weeping, and her whole manner expressive of the most heartfelt wretchedness. Johnston, who had belonged to the same party, but was now ransomed, addressed her with kindness, but she only replied, by wringing her hands, and bursting into tears. Her master quickly summoned her away; and, on the morning after her arrival, she was compelled to leave the village, and accompany them to Lower Sandusky. Within a few days, Johnston, in company with his friend Duchouquet, followed them to that place, partly upon business,

[Continued on Page 5.]

1842.

JANUARY

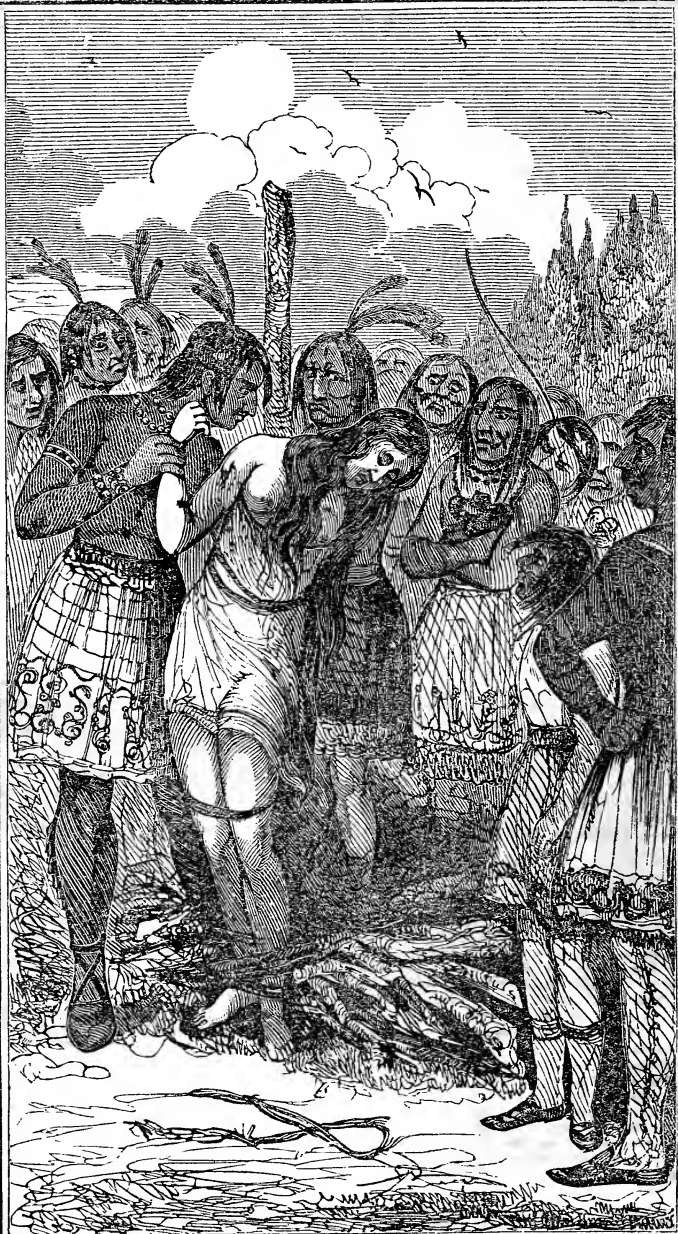
31 Days.

Days of the month. Days of the week.		SUN RISES AND SETS.										MOON RISES AND SETS.										MOON'S PHASES.	
		Massachusetts and New-England States.		New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, etc.		Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.		Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc.		Sun slow, at Greenwich, mean noon.		Massachusetts and New-England States.		New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc.		Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, etc.		Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, etc.		L. Q. 3d, 5 0 E.			
		rises H. M.	sets H. M.	rises H. M.	sets H. M.	rises H. M.	sets H. M.	rises H. M.	sets H. M.	M. S.	rises H. M.	rises H. M.	rises H. M.	rises H. M.	rises H. M.	rises H. M.	rises H. M.	rises H. M.	sets H. M.	Astronomical Phenomena, etc.			
1	S	7 30	4 38	7 22	4 46	7 14	4 54	7 3	5	3 51	10 21a	10 22a	10 23a	10 23a	3 48m	☾ L. Q. 3d, 5 0 E.		☾ New, 11th, 10 7 M. ☾ F. Q. 19th, 3 52 E. ☾ Full, 26th, 0 32 E.		☾ in Aphelion			
2	S	7 30	4 39	7 22	4 47	7 14	4 55	7 3	5	4 19	11 35	11 34	11 32	11 29	4 38								
3	M	7 30	4 40	7 22	4 48	7 14	4 56	7 3	5	4 47	m	m	m	m	5 26								
4	T	7 30	4 40	7 22	4 49	7 14	4 56	7 3	5	5 15	0 46	0 43	0 39	0 32	6 14	☾ ☿							
5	W	7 30	4 41	7 22	4 50	7 14	4 57	7 3	5	5 42	1 53	1 54	1 47	1 39	7 2	☾ ♀							
6	T	7 30	4 42	7 22	4 51	7 14	4 58	7 3	5	6 8	3 5	2 59	2 49	2 39	7 53	☾ ♀							
7	F	7 30	4 43	7 22	4 51	7 14	4 58	7 3	5	6 35	4 12	4 4	3 53	3 41	8 44	☾ ♀ in ☿							
8	S	7 30	4 44	7 22	4 52	7 14	4 59	7 3	5	7 0	5 14	5 5	4 53	4 40	9 37	☾ ☿							
9	S	7 30	4 45	7 22	4 53	7 14	5 0	7 3	5	7 26	6 8	5 59	5 47	5 33	10 30	☾ in ☿							
10	M	7 30	4 46	7 21	4 54	7 14	5 0	7 3	5	7 50	6 54	6 47	6 34	6 22	11 21	☾ ☿							
11	T	7 29	4 47	7 21	4 55	7 14	5 0	7 3	5	8 14	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 10a	☾ ☿							
12	W	7 29	4 48	7 21	4 56	7 14	5 0	7 3	5	8 38	5 54a	6 3a	6 10a	6 19a	0 57	☾ ☿							
13	T	7 29	4 49	7 21	4 57	7 14	5 0	7 3	5	9 1	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 13	1 41	☾ in ☿							
14	F	7 29	4 50	7 20	4 58	7 14	5 0	7 3	5	9 23	7 59	8 2	8 6	8 10	2 22	☾ in ☿							
15	S	7 29	4 51	7 20	5 0	7 13	5 0	7 3	5	9 45	8 59	9 1	9 5	9 7	3 2	☾ ☿							
16	S	7 27	4 53	7 20	5 1	7 13	5 0	7 3	5	10 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 42	☾ ☿							
17	M	7 26	4 54	7 19	5 2	7 13	5 0	7 3	5	10 26	11 2	11 0	10 53	10 55	4 23	☾ ♀ in Sup. ☿							
18	T	7 26	4 55	7 19	5 3	7 12	5 0	7 3	5	10 45	m	m	11 57	11 55	5 5	☾ in ☿							
19	W	7 25	4 57	7 18	5 4	7 12	5 0	7 3	5	11 4	0 6	0 2	m	m	5 50	☾ in ☿							
20	T	7 24	4 58	7 18	5 5	7 11	5 0	7 3	5	11 22	1 13	1 7	1 1	0 53	6 40	☾ in ☿							
21	F	7 23	4 59	7 17	5 6	7 11	5 0	7 3	5	11 39	2 22	2 15	2 7	1 56	7 34	☾ in ☿							
22	S	7 23	5 0	7 17	5 7	7 10	5 0	7 3	5	11 56	3 32	3 24	3 14	3 2	8 82	☾ in ☿							
23	S	7 22	5 2	7 16	5 8	7 10	5 0	7 3	5	12 11	4 40	4 31	4 20	4 8	9 35	☾ in ☿							
24	M	7 21	5 3	7 15	5 10	7 9	5 0	7 3	5	12 26	5 40	5 31	5 21	5 10	10 38	☾ in ☿							
25	T	7 20	5 4	7 15	5 11	7 9	5 0	7 3	5	12 40	6 31	6 23	6 15	6 4	11 40	☾ in ☿							
26	W	7 20	5 5	7 14	5 12	7 8	5 0	7 3	5	12 53	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	m	☾ ☿							
27	T	7 19	5 6	7 13	5 13	7 8	5 0	7 3	5	13 6	6 39a	6 43a	6 47a	6 53a	0 39	☾ ☿							
28	F	7 18	5 7	7 12	5 14	7 8	5 0	7 3	5	13 17	7 58	8 1	8 2	8 4	1 35	☾ in ☿							
29	S	7 17	5 8	7 11	5 15	7 8	5 0	7 3	5	13 28	9 15	9 15	9 14	9 13	2 27	☾ in ☿							
30	S	7 16	5 10	7 10	5 17	7 8	5 0	7 3	5	13 38	10 30	10 28	10 24	10 20	3 18	☾ in ☿							
31	M	7 15	5 12	7 9	5 18	7 8	5 0	7 3	5	13 47	11 44	11 40	11 33	11 27	4 18	☾ in ☿							



COLD as a coy damsel, on her first introduction to the man she is destined to marry, commences the New Year. On upland and plain, in valley and dell, the bleached bones of the deceased year are found. The white pith of Winter, piled upon the ground, proclaims that we have arrived at its centre. Nature sits trembling on her throne, like a bereaved mother, wrinkled with age; and her desolate moan is heard among the naked branches. The year commences like the life of man, with low wailings, moans, and cries, as of helpless grief. Desolation stalks abroad, and the Northern monarch waves his icicle sceptre over our pleasant places.

The lonely traveller, weary with floundering through the drifted heaps of snow, and circumventing the treacherous bogs and half-hidden springs of water, sits down to rest in the rustling woods screened from the cold wind by the thick but naked branches of many trees; and here he ponders on his far-off home, the quiet fireside, the hissing tea urn, and the busy wife, and sighs, as he recollects the distance which still lies between him and the centre of all his hopes and fears.



Preparations to Burn Miss Fleming.

[Concluded from Page 2.]

partly with the hope of effecting her liberation. He found the town thronged with Indians of various tribes. Upon inquiring for the Cherokees, he learned that they were encamped with their prisoner within a quarter of a mile of the town, holding themselves aloof from the rest, and evincing the most jealous watchfulness over their prisoner. Johnston instantly applied to the traders of Sandusky, for their good offices, and, as usual, the request was promptly complied with. They went out in a body to the Cherokee camp, accompanied by a white man named Whittaker, who had been taken from Virginia when a child, and had become completely naturalized among the Indians. This Whittaker was personally known to Miss Fleming, having often visited Pittsburgh, where her father kept a small tavern, much frequented by Indians and traders. As soon as she beheld him, therefore, she ran to the spot where he stood, and, bursting into tears, implored him to save her from the cruel fate which she had no doubt awaited her. He engaged very zealously in her service, and, finding that all the offers of the traders were rejected with determined obstinacy, he returned to Detroit, and solicited the intercession of an old chief, known among the whites by the name of "Old King Crane," assuring him (a lie which we can scarcely blame) that the woman was his sister. King Crane listened with gravity to the appeal of Whittaker, acknowledged the propriety of interfering in behalf of so near a relative, and very calmly walked out to the Cherokee camp, in order to try the efficacy of his own eloquence in behalf of the white squaw. He found her master, however, perfectly inexorable. The argument gradually waxed warm, until at length the Cherokees became enraged, and told the old man that it was a disgrace to a chief like him, to put himself upon a level with "white people," and that they looked upon him as no better than "dirt." At this insupportable insult, King Crane became exasperated in turn, and each bespattered the other with a profusion of abuse, for several minutes, until the Old King recollected himself sufficiently to draw off for the present, and concert measures for obtaining redress. He returned to the village in a towering passion, and announced his determination to collect his young men, and rescue the white squaw by force; and if the Cherokees dared to resist, he swore that he would take their scalps upon the spot. Whittaker applauded this resolution, but warned him of the necessity of despatch, as the Cherokees, alarmed at the idea of losing their prisoner, might be tempted to put her to death without further delay. This advice was acknowledged to be of weight; and, before daylight on the following morning, King Crane assembled his young men, and advanced cautiously upon the Cherokee encampment. He found all but the miserable prisoner buried in sleep. She had been stripped naked, her body painted, and in this condition had been bound to a stake, around which hickory poles had already been collected, and every other disposition made, for burning her alive at daylight. She was moaning in a low tone, as her deliverers approached, and was so much exhausted, as not to be aware of their approach, until King Crane had actually cut the cords which bound her, with his knife. He then ordered his young men to assist her in putting on her clothes, which they obeyed with the most stoical indifference. As soon as her toilet had been completed, the King awakened her masters, and informed them that the squaw was *his*! that if they submitted quietly, it was well! — if not, his young men and himself were ready for them. The Cherokees, as may readily be imagined, protested loudly against such unrighteous proceedings, but what could words avail against drawn tomahawks and superior numbers? They finally expressed their willingness to resign the squaw — but hoped that King Crane would not be such a "beast" as to refuse them the ransom which he had offered them on the preceding day! The King replied coolly, that he had the squaw now in his own hands — and would serve them only right if he refused to pay a single broach — but that he disdained to receive any thing at their hands, without paying an equivalent! and would give them six hundred silver broaches. He then returned to Lower Sandusky, accompanied by the liberated prisoner. She was instantly painted as a squaw by Whittaker, and sent off, under care of two trusty Indians to Pittsburgh, where she arrived in safety in the course of the following week.

Snake Fight. — Startling Adventure.

Nor long since, a Mr. John Foster, who resided near the Washington Print Works, on the North River, discovered near his house a large black snake: he seized a billet of wood, and pursued him some twenty yards, to near a small tree, when the serpent turned, raised himself in an upright position, and prepared to act upon the defensive. He threw the billet of wood, and missed him, whereupon his snakeship came at him full tilt, his mouth thrown open, and, with his fiery eyes and forked tongue, exhibiting all the venom of his species. Mr. F. seized a small stick, and as he came up, made a pass at him, but he dodged it, and gave back.

This was repeated several times, the snake all the time with his eye steadily and piercingly fixed upon that of Mr. F. After some two minutes spent in this way the snake suddenly vanished, "and," says Mr. F., "as quick as thought itself I beheld him upon the limb of a tree, about ten feet above my head, and in the very act of springing upon me." The distance from the ground to the extremity of the limb where the serpent prepared for the leap, could not have been less than from twenty-five to thirty feet, and yet Mr. F. had only time to change the direction of his own eyes ere they met the keen gaze of the serpent in his new position.

He then called to his brother to bring him a loaded gun, keeping his eye upon the snake until he was shot dead. Before they left the spot a still larger one appeared, much more venomous than the first, being determined to revenge the death of its mate. This one they also killed; she measured five feet seven inches in length, and three and a half inches in diameter. The mate was five feet two inches long, and three inches in diameter.

LAZINESS. — Dr. Hale used to say, that laziness grew on people: it begins in cobwebs and ends in chains. I have experienced (he observed) that the more business a man has, the more he is able to accomplish. He learns to economize his time; that is a talent committed to every one of you, and for the use of which you must account.

1842.

FEBRUARY.

28 Days.

Days of the month. Days of the week.		SUN RISES AND SETS.												MOON RISES AND SETS.						MOON'S PHASES.	
		Massachusetts and New-England States.		New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, etc.		Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.		Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc.		Sun slow, at Greenwich, mean noon.	Massachusetts and New-England States.		New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c.		Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, etc.		Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, etc.		☾ L. Q. 2d, 5 18 M. ☾ New, 10th, 6 46 M. ☾ F. Q. 18th, 6 36 M. ☾ Full, 24th, 11 7 E.		
		rises. H. M.	sets. H. M.	rises. H. M.	sets. H. M.	rises. H. M.	sets. H. M.	rises. H. M.	sets. H. M.		rises. H. M.	sets. H. M.	rises. H. M.	sets. H. M.	rises. H. M.	sets. H. M.	rises. H. M.	sets. H. M.	☾ south H. M.	Astronomical Phenomena, etc.	
1	T	7 14	5 14	7 9	5 19	7 3	5 25	6 56	5 32	13 55	m	m	m	m	4 53 ^m						
2	W	7 13	5 15	7 8	5 20	7 2	5 26	6 55	5 33	14 3	0 55	0 49	0 41	0 32	5 49						
3	T	7 11	5 16	7 7	5 22	7 1	5 27	6 54	5 34	14 10	2 4	1 56	1 46	1 35	6 41						
4	F	7 10	5 17	6 5	5 23	7 1	5 28	6 54	5 35	14 16	3 8	2 59	2 47	2 35	7 33	☾ O H.					
5	S	7 9	5 19	6 5	5 24	7 0	5 29	6 53	5 36	14 21	4 4	3 55	3 43	3 31	8 26						
6	S	7 8	5 20	7 4	5 25	6 59	5 30	6 52	5 37	14 25	4 53	4 44	4 33	4 21	9 18	h o d . 7 o d .					
7	M	7 5	5 22	7 2	5 27	6 58	5 31	6 51	5 38	14 29	5 34	5 26	5 15	5 3	10 7						
8	T	7 6	5 23	7 1	5 28	6 57	5 32	6 50	5 39	14 31	6 7	6 0	5 52	5 42	10 54						
9	W	7 5	5 25	7 0	5 29	6 56	5 33	6 49	5 40	14 33	6 35	6 30	6 23	6 16	11 39	☾ O d .					
10	T	7 4	5 26	6 59	5 30	6 55	5 34	6 48	5 41	14 34	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 21a	☾ Apogee.					
11	F	7 2	5 27	6 58	5 31	6 54	5 36	6 47	5 42	14 35	6 52a	6 54a	6 56a	6 56a	1 2	☾ in Q. ☾ in Ap					
12	S	7 1	5 28	6 57	5 32	6 53	5 37	6 45	5 43	14 34	7 52	7 53	7 54	7 54	1 42	☾ O d .					
13	S	7 0	5 30	6 55	5 34	6 52	5 38	6 45	5 44	14 33	8 54	8 53	8 51	8 49	2 22	h o d . 7 o d .					
14	M	6 58	5 31	6 54	5 35	6 51	5 39	6 44	5 45	14 31	9 57	9 54	9 50	9 46	3 3						
15	T	6 57	5 32	6 53	5 36	6 49	5 40	6 43	5 46	14 28	11 1	10 57	10 51	10 44	3 47	☾ great. el. E.					
16	W	6 55	5 33	6 52	5 37	6 48	5 41	6 42	5 46	14 25	m	m	11 54	11 43	4 34						
17	T	6 54	5 34	6 50	5 38	6 47	5 42	6 41	5 47	14 21	0 8	0 2	m	m	5 24						
18	F	6 52	5 35	6 49	5 39	6 45	5 43	6 40	5 48	14 16	1 16	1 8	0 59	0 48	6 19	☾ enters ☾.					
19	S	6 51	5 37	6 48	5 40	6 44	5 44	6 39	5 49	14 10	2 23	2 14	2 3	1 51	7 18						
20	S	6 50	5 38	6 46	5 42	6 43	5 45	6 38	5 50	14 4	3 24	3 15	3 5	2 52	8 19						
21	M	6 48	5 40	6 45	5 43	6 41	5 46	6 37	5 50	13 57	4 17	4 10	4 0	5 49	9 20	☾ stationary.					
22	T	6 47	5 41	6 44	5 44	6 40	5 48	6 36	5 51	13 49	5 3	4 56	4 48	4 38	10 19						
23	W	6 45	5 42	6 42	5 45	6 39	5 49	6 35	5 52	13 41	5 40	5 35	5 29	5 22	11 16						
24	T	6 44	5 44	6 41	5 46	6 37	5 50	6 34	5 53	13 32	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	m	☾ Perigee.					
25	F	6 42	5 45	6 39	5 47	6 35	5 51	6 33	5 53	13 23	6 46a	6 47a	6 47a	6 48a	0 11						
26	S	6 40	5 46	6 38	5 48	6 35	5 52	6 32	5 54	13 13	8 4	8 3	8 0	7 58	1 3						
27	S	6 38	5 48	6 37	5 49	6 33	5 53	6 30	5 55	13 2	9 21	9 18	9 13	9 8	1 55						
28	M	6 37	5 49	6 35	5 51	6 32	5 55	6 29	5 56	12 51	10 36	10 31	10 23	10 6	2 47						



THE days begin to grow longer. The dusky afternoons of December have given place to a brighter sky, and a serener atmosphere. But the moon-lit streets are slippery with ice; and the wayfarer hurries, like a startled ghost, along the pavement, as he feels the keen air searching for a passage between his joints. Piled in the streets are gathered masses of ice; and the queen of night looks down upon a realm of conglomerated frost. Drooping and desolate, the swain stands in the midst of his fields, where verdure nor vegetation, herb nor green leaf, forms a link between the memory of the past season and the promise of the future, — save that, in the centre of yon wood, environed by dry branches and naked trees, the evergreen rears its fadeless top high in the cold air, amid whose ever-verdant leaves the Almighty has set His promise, that "Summer and Winter, seed-time and harvest, shall continue until the end of time." — This is the bitter month of Winter, yet does it precede the opening of the genial season, and the revival of vegetation: like the final period of human life, the chill and darksome days of extreme old age, which, dreary as they are, do but precede and prepare the way for the ushering in of that perpetual spring, which no autumn shall succeed; and no winter shall rob of its perennial glories. Thus does the bleakest period in human life prove the harbinger of eternal sunshine.

		SUN RISES AND SETS.												MOON RISES AND SETS.												MOON'S PHASES.													
Days of the month.	Days of the week.	Massachusetts and New-England States.				New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, etc.				Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.				Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc.				Sun slow, at Greenwich, mean 10 th .				Massachusetts and New-England States.				New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc.				Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, etc.				Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, etc.				L. Q. 3d, 6 15 E. N. 12th, 1 21 M. P. F. Q. 19th, 5 33 E. Full, 26th, 8 49 M.	
		rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	Astronomical Phenomena, etc.					
1	T	6 36	5 50	6 34	5 52	6 30	5 55	6 28	5 57	12 39	11 49a	11 42a	11 32a	11 22a	3 39m																								
2	W	6 34	5 51	6 32	5 53	6 29	5 56	6 27	5 58	12 27	m	m	m	m	4 33																					♂♂♀			
3	T	6 33	5 52	6 31	5 54	6 28	5 57	6 26	5 58	12 14	0 57	0 48	0 38	0 26	5 27																					♀ in Inf. ♂♂			
4	F	6 31	5 54	6 29	5 55	6 27	5 58	6 25	5 59	12 1	1 57	1 49	1 37	1 24	6 20																					♀ Inf. ♂♂			
5	S	6 29	5 55	6 28	5 56	6 26	5 59	6 24	6 0	11 48	2 50	2 41	2 29	2 17	7 13																					♂♂♂			
6	S	6 28	5 56	6 26	5 57	6 25	6 0	6 23	6 1	11 34	3 33	3 25	3 14	3 3	8 4																					♂♂♂			
7	M	6 26	5 57	6 25	5 58	6 24	6 1	6 22	6 1	11 19	4 9	4 2	3 52	3 42	8 52																						♂♂♂		
8	T	6 24	5 58	6 23	6 0	6 22	6 2	6 21	6 2	11 4	4 40	4 33	4 25	4 17	9 37																						♂♂♂		
9	W	6 25	5 59	6 22	6 1	6 20	6 2	6 20	6 3	10 49	5 4	4 59	4 54	4 48	10 20																						♂♂♂		
10	T	6 21	6 18	6 20	6 2	6 19	6 3	6 19	6 4	10 34	5 26	5 23	5 19	5 15	11 1																						♂♂♂		
11	F	6 19	6 16	6 18	6 3	6 17	6 4	6 18	6 4	10 18	5 46	5 45	5 44	5 43	11 41																						♂♂♂		
12	S	6 18	6 17	6 16	6 4	6 15	6 5	6 16	6 5	10 2	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 22																						♂♂♂		
13	S	6 16	6 16	6 15	6 5	6 14	6 6	6 15	6 6	9 45	7 43a	7 46a	7 43a	7 39a	1 3																						♂♂♂		
14	M	6 14	6 16	6 14	6 6	6 12	6 7	6 13	6 7	9 29	8 53	8 49	8 44	8 38	1 46																						♂♂♂		
15	T	6 12	6 16	6 12	6 7	6 11	6 8	6 12	6 8	9 12	9 59	9 54	9 47	9 38	2 32																						♂♂♂		
16	W	6 11	6 16	6 10	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 9	6 8	8 54	11 7	10 59	10 51	10 40	3 21																						♂♂♂		
17	T	6 9	6 16	6 9	6 9	6 8	6 10	6 9	6 8	8 37	m	m	11 54	11 42	4 14																						♂♂♂		
18	F	6 7	6 16	6 10	6 7	6 10	6 8	6 11	6 8	8 19	0 13	0 4	m	m	5 10																						♂♂♂		
19	S	6 6	6 11	6 6	6 11	6 6	6 12	6 6	6 11	8 1	1 15	1 6	0 55	0 43	6 8																						♂♂♂		
20	S	6 6	6 12	6 6	6 12	6 6	6 13	6 6	6 11	7 43	2 10	2 0	1 50	1 32	7 7																						♂♂♂		
21	M	6 2	6 13	6 2	6 13	6 2	6 14	6 2	6 12	7 25	2 56	2 49	2 40	2 29	8 5																						♂♂♂		
22	T	6 1	6 14	6 1	6 14	6 0	6 15	6 2	6 13	7 7	3 35	3 29	3 22	3 14	9 1																						♂♂♂		
23	W	5 59	6 15	5 59	6 15	5 59	6 16	6 14	6 14	6 48	4 8	4 4	4 0	3 54	9 55																						♂♂♂		
24	T	5 57	6 17	5 57	6 16	5 57	6 17	5 59	6 14	6 30	4 37	4 35	4 33	4 30	10 47																						♂♂♂		
25	F	5 55	6 18	5 56	6 17	5 56	6 18	5 58	6 15	6 11	5 4	5 4	5 3	5 3	11 39																						♂♂♂		
26	S	5 5	6 19	5 54	6 18	5 54	6 19	5 56	6 16	5 52	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	m																						♂♂♂		
27	M	5 52	6 20	5 53	6 19	5 53	6 20	5 55	6 16	5 34	8 9a	8 5a	7 59a	7 53a	0 31																						♂♂♂		
28	T	5 50	6 21	5 51	6 20	5 51	6 21	5 54	6 17	5 15	9 25	9 18	9 10	9 1	1 24																						♂♂♂		
29	T	5 48	6 22	5 49	6 21	5 50	6 21	5 53	6 18	4 57	10 37	10 30	10 19	10 8	2 19																						♂ in Ω		
30	W	5 46	6 23	5 48	6 22	5 48	6 23	5 52	6 18	4 38	11 44	11 35	11 23	11 11	3 14																						♀ greatest el.		
31	T	5 45	6 25	5 46	6 23	5 47	6 25	5 50	6 19	4 20	12 41	12 32	12 20	12 8	4 10																						[west.		



WINTER is gone, and the cold season expires in the arms of Spring; but not without convulsions; and the forest is vocal with his dying cries. Howling through the leafless wood, and screaming in the roof-tree, the departing Winter gives up the ghost. The low shrub peeps forth, impatient of the continued frost. The trees don their hardy buds, and every thing in Nature gives promise of the approach of the genial season. The trumpet-blast of Boreas announces the coming of the Queen of Flowers, and heralds her to the throne of her glory. Already do the fields of ice move off in solid column from our harbors and the lakes are unheating themselves from their mailed coats, in which they have battled with the elements. Again the rippling waves rush to the strand, and the light bark shoots forth upon the waters. Scattered about on the hills, are the detached remnants of the snow, like sheep who have wandered from the fold, and the sound of the lulling waterfall is once more heard among the hills.

The steamboats that have been imprisoned by the solid ice, now move through our rivers, sending their volumes of smoke into the air; and our public thoroughfares are filled with the fairest specimens of metropolitan beauty. The obdurate bosom of Earth softens beneath the rays of the sun, and prepares to yield its supply of food to her children.

8 Remarkable Occurrence.—Heroic Conduct of two Boys.

EARLY in the spring of '93, two boys by the name of Johnson, the one twelve the other nine years of age, were playing on the banks of Short Creek, near the mouth of the Muskingum, and occasionally skipping stones in the water. At a distance, they beheld two men, dressed like ordinary settlers, in hats and coats, who gradually approached them, and from time to time, threw stones into the water in imitation of the children. At length, when within one hundred yards of the boys, they suddenly threw off the mask, and rushing rapidly upon them, made them prisoners. They proved to be Indians of the Delaware tribe. Taking the children in their arms, they ran hastily into the woods, and after a rapid march of about six miles, encamped for the night. Having kindled a fire and laid their rifles and tomahawks against an adjoining tree, they lay down to rest, each with a boy in his arms. The children, as may readily be supposed, were two much agitated to sleep. The eldest at length began to move his limbs cautiously, and finding that the Indian who held him remained fast asleep, he gradually disengaged himself from his arms, and walking to the fire which had burned low remained several minutes in suspense as to what was next to be done. Having stirred the fire, and ascertained by its light the exact position of the enemy's arms, he whispered softly to his brother to imitate his example, and if possible, extricate himself from his keeper. The little fellow did as his brother directed, and both stood irresolute for several minutes around the fire. At length, the eldest, who was of a very resolute disposition, proposed that they should kill the sleeping Indians, and return home. The eldest pointed to one of the guns, and assured his brother that if he would only pull the trigger of that gun after he had placed it in rest, he would answer for the other Indian. The plan was soon agreed upon. The rifle was levelled with the muzzle resting upon a log which lay near, and having stationed his brother at the breech with positive directions not to touch the trigger until he gave the word, he seized a tomahawk and advanced cautiously to the other sleeper. Such was the agitation of the younger, however, that he touched the trigger too soon, and the report of his gun awakened the other Indian, before his brother was quite prepared. He struck the blow, however, with firmness, although, in the hurry of the act, it was done with the blunt part of the hatchet, and only stunned his antagonist. Quickly repeating the blow, however, with the edge, he inflicted a deep wound upon the Indian's head, and, after repeated strokes, left him lifeless upon the spot. The younger, frightened at the explosion of his own gun, had already betaken himself to his heels, and was with difficulty overtaken by his brother. Having regained the road by which they had advanced, the elder fixed his hat upon a bush, in order to mark the spot, and by daylight they had regained their homes. They found their mother in an agony of grief for their loss, and ignorant, whether they had been drowned, or taken by the Indians. Their tale was heard with astonishment, not unmingled with incredulity, and a few of the neighbors insisted upon accompanying them instantly to the spot, where so extraordinary a rencontre had occurred. The place was soon found, and the truth of the boy's story placed beyond doubt. The tomahawked Indian lay in his blood, where he fell; but the one who had been shot was not to be found. A broad trail of blood, however, enabled them to trace his footsteps, and he was at length overtaken. His appearance was most ghastly. His under jaw had been entirely shot away, and his hands and breast were covered with clotted blood. Although evidently much exhausted, he still kept his pursuers at bay, and faced them, from time to time, with an air of determined resolution. Either his gory appearance, or the apprehension that more were in the neighborhood, had such an effect upon his pursuers, that notwithstanding their numbers, he was permitted to escape. Whether he survived or perished in the wilderness, could never be ascertained; but, from the severity of the wound, the latter supposition is most probable.

Sanguinary Fight between a Boy and a Dog.

It appears that dogs at the West, sometimes getting separated from their masters in crossing the large rivers, and in other ways, take to the woods, and, having no other means of subsistence, resort to wild game, sheep, and hogs. When they cannot find these, hunger prompts them to attack human beings. A correspondent of the Grafton (Illinois) Backwoodsman, writing from Calhoun County, in that State, gives the following account of a fearful rencontre between a young lad and one of those animals, which recently took place in that vicinity:—

A short time since a youth, of about sixteen, was returning home, before it was fairly light in the morning, from the Mississippi river, where he had been fishing. On his way, and at a distance from any habitation, he was suddenly and unexpectedly attacked by a large dog, that evidently intended to devour him. Though a bold and courageous boy, he was nearly petrified with fear at the unexpected attack and determined ferocity of his assailant. Happily he recovered his presence of mind almost immediately, and recollecting that he had a dirk-knife in his pocket, instantly drew it out, and then commenced a bloody battle. Each fought with desperation, and the boy for his life. The nearest dwelling was at a great distance, and the lad had no alternative but death or victory. As the dog rushed upon him he struck at him with his knife, and at the second or third pass wounded him severely. This only rendered the dog still more furious, and he rushed upon the young lad still more fiercely. By this time the boy had become more cool, and the success he had met with in aiming his blows gave him renewed courage. He now parried the attacks of his assailant with more skill, and at every onset inflicted a wound, which rendered him more and more desperate. Victory still seemed doubtful, for though the dog had received many severe wounds, the lad had lost much blood, and his strength was fast failing. He saw that his life depended on giving the dog a mortal wound within a short time, for he felt that he could continue the fight but a few moments longer. He coolly waited a favorable opportunity, which happily occurred almost immediately, and exerting his utmost power, struck desperately at the dog. The knife reached his heart, and with a deadly howl the dog fell at his feet, and immediately expired. The youth was considerably injured, but soon after recovered. Had he been without the means of defence, or had he lacked the coolness and courage he displayed, there is not a doubt but the dog would have killed and devoured him.



Heroism of two Boys. — (See page 8.)

1842.

APRIL.

30 Days.

Days of the month. Days of the week.		SUN RISES AND SETS.																MOON RISES AND SETS.						MOON'S PHASES.											
		Massachusetts and New-England States.				New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, etc.				Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.				Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc.				Sun slow, at Greenwich, mean noon.		Massachusetts and New-England States.		New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio &c.		Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, etc.		Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, etc.		☾ L. Q. 2d, 1 22 E.		● New, 10th, 5 23 E.		☽ F. Q. 18th, 1 24 M.		● Full, 24th, 6 19 E.	
		rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	☾ south.	Astronomical Phenomena, etc.		
1	F	5 43	6 26	5 44	6 24	5 46	6 23	5 49	6 20	4 1	0 41	m	0 32	0 20	0 8	m	5 5	4 1	0 51	0 32	0 20	0 8	0 5	5 57	h ₂ ☉ D.										
2	S	5 42	6 27	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 24	5 48	6 21	3 43	1 28	1 20	1 9	0 57	5 57	h ₂ ☉ D.																			
3	M	5 40	6 28	5 41	6 26	5 42	6 25	5 46	6 21	3 25	2 8	2 0	1 51	1 40	6 46	h ₂ ☉ D.																			
4	T	5 38	6 29	5 40	6 27	5 41	6 26	5 45	6 22	3 7	2 39	2 33	2 26	2 17	7 33	h ₂ ☉ D.																			
5	F	5 36	6 30	5 38	6 28	5 39	6 26	5 44	6 23	2 49	3 6	3 2	2 56	2 49	8 17	☽ Apogee.																			
6	W	5 34	6 31	5 36	6 29	5 38	6 27	5 42	6 23	2 32	3 30	3 27	3 23	3 19	8 59	☽ Apogee.																			
7	T	5 32	6 32	5 35	6 30	5 37	6 28	5 41	6 24	2 14	3 51	3 49	3 47	3 45	9 39	☽ Apogee.																			
8	F	5 31	6 33	5 33	6 31	5 35	6 29	5 39	6 25	1 57	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 19	☽ Apogee.																			
9	S	5 29	6 34	5 32	6 32	5 34	6 29	5 38	6 25	1 40	4 32	4 34	4 36	4 38	11 1	☽ Apogee.																			
10	M	5 27	6 35	5 30	6 33	5 32	6 30	5 37	6 26	1 24	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 43	☽ Apogee.																			
11	T	5 26	6 36	5 29	6 34	5 31	6 31	5 35	6 27	1 7	7 50a	7 44a	7 38a	7 31a	0 29a	☽ Apogee.																			
12	F	5 24	6 37	5 27	6 35	30	6 32	5 34	6 27	0 51	8 57	8 50	8 42	8 32	1 18	☽ Apogee.																			
13	W	5 23	6 38	5 26	6 36	5 28	6 33	5 33	6 28	0 35	10 4	9 57	9 47	9 36	2 10	☽ Apogee.																			
14	T	5 21	6 39	5 24	6 37	5 27	6 33	5 32	6 29	0 20	11 8	10 59	10 49	10 37	3 5	☽ Apogee.																			
15	F	5 19	6 40	5 23	6 38	5 25	6 34	5 31	6 30	fast.	m	11 56	11 46	11 34	4 3	☽ Apogee.																			
16	S	5 18	6 41	5 21	6 39	5 24	6 35	5 30	6 30	0 10	0 5	m	m	m	5 1	☽ Apogee.																			
17	T	5 16	6 42	5 20	6 40	5 23	6 36	5 29	6 31	0 25	0 54	0 46	0 37	0 26	5 58	☽ Apogee.																			
18	M	5 14	6 43	5 18	6 41	5 21	6 37	5 28	6 32	0 39	1 34	1 28	1 21	1 12	6 53	☽ Apogee.																			
19	T	5 13	6 44	5 17	6 42	5 20	6 38	5 27	6 32	0 52	2 8	2 3	1 58	1 51	7 46	☽ Apogee.																			
20	W	5 11	6 45	5 15	6 43	5 18	6 39	5 25	6 33	1 6	2 37	2 35	2 31	2 27	8 37	☽ Apogee.																			
21	T	5 10	6 47	5 14	6 44	5 17	6 40	5 24	6 34	1 19	3 4	3 3	3 2	3 1	9 28	☽ Apogee.																			
22	F	5 8	6 48	5 12	6 45	5 16	6 41	5 23	6 35	1 31	3 30	3 31	3 33	3 35	10 18	☽ Apogee.																			
23	S	5 6	6 49	5 11	6 46	5 14	6 42	5 22	6 35	1 43	3 56	4 0	4 4	4 9	11 10	☽ Apogee.																			
24	T	5 5	6 50	5 10	6 47	5 13	6 43	5 21	6 36	1 55	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	m	☽ Apogee.																			
25	M	5 36	6 52	8 6	48	5 11	6 44	5 20	6 37	2 6	8 14a	8 7a	7 57a	7 47a	0 3	☽ Apogee.																			
26	T	5 26	6 53	7 6	49	5 10	6 45	5 19	6 37	2 17	9 24	9 16	9 4	8 52	0 59	☽ Apogee.																			
27	W	5 16	6 54	5 6	50	5 9	6 46	5 18	6 38	2 27	10 26	10 17	10 6	9 54	1 55	☽ Apogee.																			
28	T	4 59	6 55	4 6	51	7 6	47	5 16	6 39	2 36	11 19	11 11	11 0	10 48	2 52	☽ Apogee.																			
29	F	4 58	6 57	3 6	52	6 6	48	5 15	6 39	2 46	m	11 55	11 45	11 34	3 46	☽ Apogee.																			
30	S	4 56	6 58	2 6	53	4 6	49	5 14	6 40	2 54	0 2	12 31	12 22	12 12	4 38	☽ Apogee.																			



THE retreat of Winter is now sounded in good earnest. The rays of the sun are darted upon the earth. The snow vanishes from hill and valley. The ice-bound lakes become limpid, and the torrents bound furiously from crag and cliff. The rivulets are swollen, and the valleys are inundated by the rushing streams. The cattle, released from their long confinement, rush joyously over the plain. The voice of the robin is heard, and the approach of the season of flowers is announced by the green shoot, the springing grass, and the soft showers that fall, like a mist, upon the earth. The plough, long disused and rusty, is dragged from the secret nook, and the farmer prepares to tear up the ground, and bury the seed in its bosom. All Nature awakes: her slumber is broken; and the soil is ready to yield its tribute to man, the lord of all below. The buzzing of flies, the swarming of myriads of insects, the small fish, gliding through the lakes and down the brooks, or turning up their shining sides to the sun; the lowing of cattle, and bleating of sheep, all proclaim that the icy bars of Winter are burst asunder, and that mother Nature has doffed her nightcap, and shaken slumber from her lids. Small green blades are seen shooting up from among the withered grass; and the occasional note of some pioneer bird is heard from the lattice, at early morn, — the harbinger of Spring.

1842.

MAY.

31 Days.

Days of the month.	Days of the week.	SUN RISES AND SETS.												MOON RISES AND SETS.												MOON'S PHASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		Massachusetts and New-England States.				New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, etc.				Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.				S'th Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc.				Sun fast, at Greenwich, mean time.				Massachusetts and New-England States.				New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc.				Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, etc.				S'th Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, etc.				☾ L. Q. 2d, 7 38 M.		☽ New, 10th, 6 30 M.		☾ F. Q. 17th, 7 23 M.		☉ Full, 24th, 4 22 M.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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THE wide earth is carpeted with green; the boughs have become clothed with leaves and blossoms, and the early flowers begin to expand their petals to the genial sun. The forests are now filled with songsters, and the varied plumage of the innumerable choirs contrasts with the fresh green leaves, and the blossoming garniture of the orchard trees. The blithe plough-boy drives his "team afield," and goes singing to his daily toil. The youthful fair, glad to escape the heated atmosphere of the drawing-room, venture forth into the public streets, fresh and blooming as the rose-buds of the season, and displaying the graceful symmetry of their persons, and the fineness of their complexions, for part of which they are indebted to Nature, and part of which they owe to the efficacy of cosmetics and padding. The year is in its prime, and has not yet mellowed into its full-blown graces. The zephyrs are yet chill, and the evening air is piercing. The year has not yet mellowed into ripeness, and has a certain tartness connected with its beauty, resembling that of the young virgin, before she has softened into full-grown womanhood. This is the season when youths and maidens ramble into the open country, and enjoy the invigorating air of the early morning.



Perilous Situation of a Western Hunter. — (See Page 13.)

It was a beautiful afternoon in the Indian Summer, that season which, particularly in the Western portion of our country, is of all others, the most enchanting. The bright beams of the sun were tempered by the cool and refreshing breeze that ruffled with soft music the particular colored foliage of the trees. All who have stood at this season of the year on the prairies of the West, with uncovered brow, will recall the beauty spread wide around them far better than I can describe it.

Seizing my rifle, I left my uncle Jonathan's log hut, and wandered leisurely over the prairie in the direction of the wood. Having passed through a corner of the forest, I found myself near a small bluff, upon the top of which I could plainly discern the stately outlines and branching antlers of a buck painted in dark lines against the horizon. Entering the skirts of the forest once more, I crept warily round the hill, in order to approach unseen within hailing distance of the object of my pursuit. Stooping low, I hurried along behind the rugged line of rocks at the base of the hill, until I reached a place from which I supposed I could command a prospect of the whole broad summit. Nor was I mistaken; for, on peering carefully over the edge of the rock, I beheld my game in fair view, about a hundred yards distant, little suspecting an enemy, at least in that direction. Thrusting the muzzle of my rifle over the rock, I took a deliberate aim at his side, and pulled the trigger. The quick, sharp crack of the cap alone followed. This was a disappointment; but quick as possible I cringed behind the rock, and, trembling with eagerness, sought for another cap. After consuming twice the time necessary, and scattering my caps in all directions upon the ground, I was at length once more in a state of preparation. My heart beat as I saw the majestic animal still occupying his former position, though with head erect, snuffing the breeze, and darting his lightning glances in every quarter, unknowing in what direction to flee to avoid the death. Again I pointed my iron, and fired. The noble buck sprang into the air, and I sprang over the rock. When I reached the spot, his limbs were already quivering. In loading again, I found I had but one charge in my flask; so, with all convenient haste, as it was now nearly sunset, I drew my long knife, which formed an indispensable item in my hunting accoutrements, and, having dissected the animal which I had slain, proceeded homeward, loaded with the skin and two quarters, which was all I could conveniently carry, and which, with my piece, formed a very respectable burden. Striking into a path which I supposed would conduct me, by a nearer route, through the forest, I hurried on with all the speed my load would allow. But, after consuming sufficient time to have brought me out, I was somewhat surprised at discovering that, instead of drawing near the opening, my path seemed to become less distinct as I advanced, and to conduct me further into the depth of the forest. However, I pressed on with alacrity, deeming it sure that I should soon emerge, and knowing that to retrace my steps would only be conducting me in a course directly opposite to my home.

It was now growing quite dark in the wood, by which the indistinctness of the treacherous path I had followed was of course increased. When standing still with doubt and uncertainty, the long-drawn howl of a wolf came with fearful distinctness upon my ear. So suddenly it came, it pierced like a knell "the fearful hollow of my ear," announcing, in a tone not to be misunderstood, the kind of companions I should be likely to have, should I be compelled to pass the night in the woody labyrinth, — a prospect which, though by no means agreeable, seemed yet not improbable. Nevertheless, I resolved to proceed, and either to come safely out, or to brave whatever dangers I might encounter with a manly heart. Wandering on as well as I might, in my former direction, I soon found myself near a brook, which murmured on through a shady dell, and immediately determined to follow it, satisfied that it must, sooner or later, conduct me into the open world once more. It was now after sunset, and so dark that I could scarcely see to pick my dubious and fearful way. I would have lightened myself of my burden; but the increased howling of the wolves, which seemed to be gathering in a body behind me, warned me that it might soon become my only protection. You may be sure that these not musical but most melancholy notes tended not to diminish my speed or trepidation; and I seemed to be chasing down the little brook with all the demons of the pit crowding and yelling behind me.

Presently, I could detect a discordant note among the voices of this infernal choir, which I knew at once to be the cry of the panther, than which I would rather have met in general assembly all the wolves of the forest. Notwithstanding the increase of speed caused by the last unpleasant discovery, it availed me so little, that I could soon distinguish the rustling of leaves and crackling of dry branches, and presently after, the measured bounds of the panther struck plain upon my ear and to my heart. When it seemed to my frightened fancy that I could almost feel the monster's hot breath upon me, and see in the dark the glare of his eyeballs, I procured a temporary reprieve by dropping one quarter of my fine buck, which I had intended for a far different purpose. However, I well knew that he would delay only to return with increased ferocity, after his repast. I quickened my pace, if that were possible, straining every nerve, with a faint hope of gaining the edge of the wood before I was again placed in so dangerous a vicinity to my pursuer, but in vain: I could soon distinguish again his lengthened bounds, each one bringing him nearer and nearer.

When he approached so near that I considered him too familiar, I again baited him with my venison. This I did till my load was gone; and, instead of being satisfied, the fierce animal seemed but to have sharpened his appetite for a richer repast. When I had dropped the last remaining fragment, my means of defence or escape seemed to have been exhausted. However, I resolved to climb with all haste into the first tree which would admit of it, and defend myself as well as I could with the sole remaining charge in my rifle. By good fortune, I immediately discovered one which answered my purpose very well. It was of a middling size, and destitute of branches for some twenty or thirty feet from the ground. I found no difficulty in climbing it with gun in hand, as my short sojourn in the country had made me quite an adept at many such indispensable accomplishments.

I had no sooner seated myself on the first bough, ready with my gun, than I could hear my late acquaintance bounding forward again; and soon, by the dim light that had enabled me to discover the tree, discerned his form alternately ascending and descending, leaping high into

the air, and it seemed to me full fifty feet forward each time. It did not in the least puzzle his sagacity to comprehend that the trail he was following came to a very abrupt conclusion; for, after running several times round the tree, he finally settled himself down beneath it, and raised such a tremendous yelp, that, in spite of all my attempts to wear a brave heart, and yield as little as possible to terror, this, with the long and quivering cry of the approaching pack, could not but run like iron through my blood. Much to my astonishment, the wolves seemed content to occupy the back-ground. This was soon explained by the appearance of another panther. These two formidable enemies occupied the ground alone, while the murderous but cowardly wolves slunk back into the obscurity of the woods.

Upon this new arrival, the two seemed for a short time to be holding an infernal council. Soon, one of them started and ran off, while the other remained crouched beneath the tree. I was at a loss to comprehend precisely what this movement might import, though I could in any case only remain quiet, with my rifle ready poised. It was difficult to resist the temptation of firing at the remaining one; but I resolved to preserve my last charge, in case of a greater emergency.

I now had leisure to plan every method of escape that my invention could devise. Other reflections, by no means so pleasant, would persist in intruding themselves. I had retained this position but a few minutes, when I heard a slight crackle of a dry branch in another tree, distant two or three rods from the one I was in. I darted my eyes in that direction, and there, crouched on a limb a little higher than the one I rested on, I could plainly see the other panther, in the very act of springing upon me. Quick as thought, I drew up my rifle, and fired. The sudden glare shot far into the bosom of dim night, and lit up the woods, for a moment, like a flash of lightning. I could fancy it reflected from a thousand wild eyes, that were gleaming in anxious expectancy upon me.

But there was slight opportunity for reflection. As the panther, at the moment I fired, was on the point of springing, the impetus sent him forward and downward, so that he struck his claw upon the limb where my feet rested. For a moment, he struggled to retain his grasp, and then fell, dying, to the ground. The other panther set up a dismal howl, and then started off in a similar manner with the first, and, I doubted not, with a similar intention. As soon, therefore, as he was out of sight, I slipped hastily from the tree, threw away my rifle, and started with all the speed desperation could lend. I still ran down the brook, that being my only hope, — though my heart told me that even that was but slight.

I could soon perceive by the howling, that the wolves were again in fresh pursuit. I had ran on now for nearly half an hour, keeping in advance of the wolves, who had not the courage to attack me, when I again heard the measured bounds of the panther. My heart sank within me, and I was almost in despair, when I thought I caught a glimpse of the sky through the trees before me. I now strained every nerve, inwardly praying that this might be the case. If it was, I knew I was safe; otherwise, I could see no probable way of escape. The panther seemed to be aware of the necessity of putting forth a last effort, and gained upon me even faster than before. I could not turn to look; but I was well aware that every leap brought him nearer to me. At last, I reached some thick firs, and one bound from them brought me into the open moonlight. There was a house not fifty rods from the place where I then was. I knew the place at a glance: it was a mill upon the brook I had followed, situated about ten miles from my uncle's house. The panther followed me half way to the house, towards which I struck with all speed. As I burst open the door, and found that I was so quickly transported from the most imminent danger to a place of security, the revulsion of my feelings was so powerful, that I fell headlong upon the floor, in a swoon. However, I was among friends, and lacked no needful attention, and the next day was ready to hunt again, — taking the precaution, however, to examine my powder-flask before I started.

The Jewesses.

FONTANES asked Chateaubriand, if he could assign a reason why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men? to which Chateaubriand gave the following truly poetical and Christian one: "The Jewesses," he said, "have escaped the curse which alighted upon their fathers, husbands, and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and rabbis who insulted the Son of God, scourged him, crowned him with thorns, and subjected him to ignominy, and the agony of the cross. The women of Judea believed in the Saviour, and assisted and soothed him under afflictions. A woman of Bethany poured on his head precious ointment, which she kept in a vase of alabaster. The Sinner anointed his feet with perfumed oil, and wiped them with her hair. Christ, on his part, extended his mercy to the Jewesses. He raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother, Lazarus. He cured Simon's mother-in-law, and the woman who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate judge to the woman in adultery. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy women accompanied him to Calvary, brought balm and spices, and weeping, sought him in the sepulchre. 'Woman, why weepest thou?' His first appearance, after the Resurrection, was to Mary Magdalen. He said to her, 'Mary.' At the sound of his voice, Mary Magdalen's eyes were opened, and she answered, 'Master.' The reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewesses."

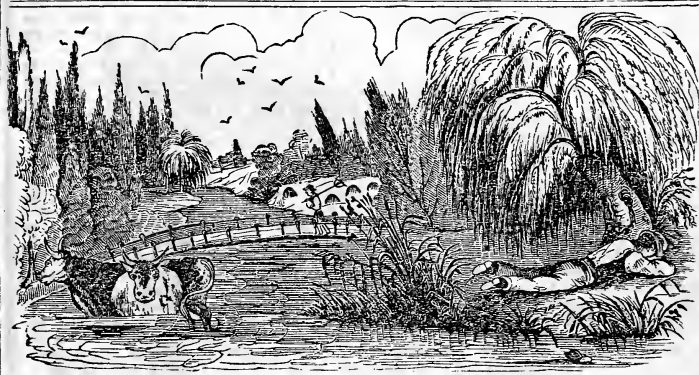
TO HOUSEWIVES. Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood, or put into wood. — Always have your tinder-box and lamp ready for use, in case of sudden alarm. — Have important papers all together, where you can lay your hand on them at once, in case of fire. — Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery, that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes. — Barley straw is the best for beds: dry corn husks, slit into threads, are still better. — Clean brass kettles, before using, with salt and vinegar. — Woollens should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed.

1842.

JUNE.

30 Days.

SUN RISES AND SETS.														MOON RISES AND SETS.										MOON'S PHASES.	
Days of the month.	Days of the week.	Massachusetts and New-England States.		New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, etc.		Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.		Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc.	Sun fast at Greenwich, mean noon.	Massachusetts and New-England States.		New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc.		Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, etc.		Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, etc.	☾ L. Q. 1st, 1 43 M. ☾ New, 8th, 5 5 E. ☾ F.Q. 15th, 11 44 M. ☾ Full, 22d, 4 13 E. ☾ L. Q. 30th, 6 32 E.								
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.			rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.		rises.	sets.	☾ south.	Astronomical Phenomena, etc.					
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.							
1	W	4 25	7 29	4 33	7 22	4 42	7 13	4 53	7 1	2 35	0 17 ^a	0 16 ^m	0 15 ^m	0 13 ^m	6 11 ^m	6 11 ^m	6 11 ^m	6 11 ^m							
2	T	4 24	7 29	4 32	7 23	4 42	7 14	4 53	7 1	2 26	0 38	0 38	0 38	0 39	6 51	6 51	6 51	6 51							
3	F	4 24	7 30	4 32	7 24	4 41	7 14	4 53	7 2	2 17	0 58	1 1	1 3	1 7	7 32	7 32	7 32	7 32							
4	S	4 23	7 31	4 32	7 24	4 41	7 15	4 53	7 2	2 7	1 12	1 25	1 29	1 35	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15							
5	S	4 23	7 32	4 32	7 25	4 41	7 15	4 52	7 3	1 57	1 46	1 52	1 58	2 6	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2							
6	M	4 23	7 33	4 32	7 26	4 41	7 16	4 52	7 3	1 46	2 18	2 26	2 33	2 43	9 52	9 52	9 52	9 52							
7	T	4 22	7 33	4 32	7 26	4 40	7 16	4 52	7 4	1 35	2 54	3 3	3 13	3 25	10 46	10 46	10 46	10 46							
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9	T	4 22	7 35	4 31	7 27	4 40	7 17	4 52	7 5	1 13	8 44 ^a	8 36 ^m	8 26 ^a	8 14 ^a	0 47 ^a	0 47 ^a	0 47 ^a	0 47 ^a							
10	F	4 22	7 35	4 31	7 28	4 40	7 18	4 52	7 5	1 1	9 37	9 29	9 20	9 9	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45							
11	S	4 22	7 36	4 31	7 28	4 40	7 18	4 52	7 6	0 49	10 10	10 54	9 56	9 50	2 43	2 43	2 43	2 43							
12	S	4 22	7 37	4 30	7 29	4 40	7 19	4 52	7 6	0 37	10 17	10 43	10 38	10 32	3 38	3 38	3 38	3 38							
13	M	4 22	7 37	4 30	7 29	4 40	7 19	4 52	7 7	0 25	11 10	11 8	11 5	11 3	4 30	4 30	4 30	4 30							
14	T	4 22	7 38	4 30	7 30	4 40	7 20	4 52	7 7	0 12	11 36	11 37	11 36	11 36	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20							
15	W	4 22	7 38	4 30	7 30	4 40	7 20	4 52	7 8	slow	m	m	m	m	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9							
16	T	4 22	7 38	4 30	7 31	4 40	7 21	4 52	7 8	0 13	0 1	0 4	0 6	0 9	6 58	6 58	6 58	6 58							
17	F	4 22	7 38	4 30	7 31	4 40	7 21	4 52	7 9	0 26	0 27	0 32	0 36	0 41	7 43	7 43	7 43	7 43							
18	S	4 22	7 39	4 30	7 31	4 40	7 21	4 52	7 9	0 39	0 56	1 2	1 9	1 17	8 40	8 40	8 40	8 40							
19	S	4 23	7 39	4 30	7 31	4 40	7 22	4 52	7 10	0 52	1 27	1 35	1 44	1 54	9 33	9 33	9 33	9 33							
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21	T	4 23	7 39	4 31	7 32	4 40	7 22	4 52	7 10	1 17	2 55	3 5	3 16	3 29	11 24	11 24	11 24	11 24							
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24	F	4 24	7 40	4 31	7 32	4 41	7 23	4 53	7 11	1 56	9 6	9 0	8 52	8 43	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0							
25	S	4 24	7 40	4 32	7 32	4 41	7 23	4 53	7 11	2 9	9 34	9 30	9 24	9 18	1 59	1 59	1 59	1 59							
26	S	4 24	7 40	4 32	7 33	4 42	7 23	4 53	7 11	2 21	9 59	9 56	9 52	9 47	2 44	2 44	2 44	2 44							
27	M	4 24	7 40	4 32	7 33	4 42	7 23	4 53	7 11	2 34	10 21	10 20	10 17	10 15	3 26	3 26	3 26	3 26							
28	T	4 25	7 40	4 33	7 33	4 42	7 23	4 54	7 11	2 46	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7							
29	W	4 25	7 40	4 33	7 33	4 42	7 23	4 54	7 11	2 53	11 1	11 3	11 4	11 7	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47							
30	T	4 25	7 40	4 31	7 33	4 43	7 23	4 54	7 11	3 10	11 23	11 26	11 30	11 34	5 27	5 27	5 27	5 27							



MERRY Summer has come, and the year is adorned as a bride. The hedge and the wall, the valley and the hill, the meadow and the grove, are alike enrobed in beauty. Like a damsel in all her full-blown graces, the year is rejoicing in her bravery, and like a virgin's breath is the wholesome morning air. The tender grass has become high and waving; and the dandelions and buttercups bespangle the meadow, like gold dust strewn over the plain. Gorgeous and lovely are the halls of Flora, and large and gay blooms the red rose under the open lattice of the cottager. The clambering vines are strung with many-hued flowers, and the violet peeps forth from under the wall. All Nature is radiant with Summer glories, and the bright sun looks down upon a regenerated world. The sunny days have come. Short nights leave no room for dismal dreams. The sun breaks forth early, and darts his beams through the lattice, upon the eyelids of the sleeper. The air is filled with odors, and the wood is rife with melody. Grace and Harmony are joined in wedlock, and Melancholy, flapping his dark wings, hies to the caverns of oblivion. Of all the months in the year, this is the most extolled by the poets; and doubtless the gay and the youthful find it more congenial to their taste, than the sombre Autumn, or the frowning Winter.



Massacre of a White Girl by the Indians. — (See Page 17.)

On the night of the 11th of April, 1787, the house of a widow, in Bourbon county, (Ky.) became the scene of an adventure, which we think deserves to be related. She occupied what is generally called a double cabin, in a lonely part of the county, one room of which was tenanted by the old lady herself, together with two grown sons, and a widowed daughter, at that time suckling an infant, while the other was occupied by two unmarried daughters, from sixteen to twenty years of age, together with a little girl not more than half grown. The hour was 11 o'clock at night. One of the unmarried daughters was still busily engaged at the loom, but the other members of the family, with the exception of one of the sons, had retired to rest. Some symptoms of an alarming nature had engaged the attention of the young man for an hour before any thing of a decided character took place. The cry of owls was heard in the adjoining wood, answering each other in rather an unusual manner. The horses, which were enclosed as usual, in a pound near the house, were more than commonly excited, and by repeated snorting and galloping, announced the presence of some object of terror. The young man was often upon the point of awakening his brother, but was as often restrained by the fear of incurring ridicule and the reproach of timidity, at that time an unpardonable blemish in the character of a Kentuckian. At length, hasty steps were heard in the yard, and quickly afterwards, several loud knocks at the door, accompanied by the usual exclamation, "who keeps house?" in very good English. The young man, supposing from the language, that some benighted settlers were at the door, hastily arose, and was advancing to withdraw the bar which secured it, when his mother, who had long lived upon the frontiers, and had probably detected the Indian tone in the demand for admission, instantly sprung out of bed, and ordered her son not to admit them, declaring that they were Indians. She instantly awakened her other son, and the two young men seizing their guns, which were always charged, prepared to repel the enemy. The Indians finding it impossible to enter under their assumed characters, began to thunder at the door with great violence, but a single shot from a loop-hole, compelled them to shift the attack to some less exposed point; and, unfortunately, they discovered the door of the other cabin which contained the three daughters. The rifles of the brothers could not be brought to bear upon this point, and by means of several rails taken from the yard fence, the door was forced from its hinges, and the three girls were at the mercy of the savages. One was instantly secured, but the eldest defended herself desperately with a knife which she had been using at the loom, and stabbed one of the Indians to the heart, before she was tomahawked. In the mean time the little girl, who had been overlooked by the enemy in their eagerness to secure the others, ran out into the yard, and might have effected her escape, had she taken advantage of the darkness and fled, but instead of that, the terrified little creature ran around the house, wringing her hands, and crying out that her sisters were killed. The brothers, unable to hear her cries, without risking every thing for her rescue, rushed to the door, and were preparing to sally out to her assistance, when their mother threw herself before them, and calmly declared that the child must be abandoned to its fate—that the sally would sacrifice the lives of all the rest, without the slightest benefit to the little girl. Just then the child uttered a loud scream, followed by a few faint moans, and all was again silent. Presently the crackling of flames was heard, accompanied by a triumphant yell from the Indians, announcing that they had set fire to that division of the house which had been occupied by the daughters, and of which they held undisputed possession. The fire was quickly communicated to the rest of the building, and it became necessary to abandon it, or perish in the flames. In the one case, there was a possibility that some might escape; in the other, their fate would be equally certain and terrible. The rapid approach of the flames cut short their momentary suspense. The door was thrown open, and the old lady, supported by her eldest son, attempted to cross the fence at one point, while her daughter, carrying her child in her arms, and attended by the younger of the brothers, ran in a different direction. The blazing roof shed a light over the yard but little inferior to that of day, and the savages were distinctly seen awaiting the approach of their victims. The old lady was permitted to reach the stile unmolested, but in the act of crossing, received several balls in her breast, and fell dead. Her son, providentially, remained unhurt, and by extraordinary agility, effected his escape. The other party succeeded also in reaching the fence unhurt, but in the act of crossing, were vigorously assailed by several Indians, who, throwing down their guns, rushed upon them with their tomahawks. The young man defended his sister gallantly, firing upon the enemy as they approached, and then wielding the butt of his rifle with a fury that drew their whole attention upon himself, and gave his sister an opportunity of effecting her escape. He quickly fell, however, under the tomahawk of his enemies, and was found at daylight, scalped and mangled in a shocking manner. Of the whole family, consisting of eight persons, when the attack commenced, only three escaped. Four were killed upon the spot, and one (the second daughter) carried off as a prisoner.

The neighborhood was quickly alarmed, and by daylight about thirty men were assembled, under the command of Col. Edwards. A light snow had fallen during the latter part of the night, and the Indian trail could be pursued at a gallop. It led directly into the mountainous country bordering upon Licking, and afforded evidences of great hurry and precipitation on the part of the fugitives. Unfortunately, a hound had been permitted to accompany the whites, and as the trail became fresh and the scent warm, she followed it with eagerness, baying loudly, and giving the alarm to the Indians. The consequences of this imprudence were soon displayed. The enemy finding the pursuit keen, and perceiving that the strength of the prisoner began to fail, instantly sunk their tomahawks in her head and left her, still warm and bleeding, upon the snow. As the whites came up, she retained strength enough to wave her hand in token of recognition, and appeared desirous of giving them some information, with regard to the enemy, but her strength was too far gone. Her brother sprang from his horse and knelt by her side, endeavoring to stop the effusion of blood, but in vain. She gave him her hand, muttered some inarticulate words, and expired within two minutes after the arrival of the party. The pursuit was renewed with additional ardor, and in twenty minutes the enemy was within view. They had taken possession of a steep narrow ridge, and seemed desirous of magnifying their numbers in the eyes of the whites, as they ran rapidly

from tree to tree, and maintained a steady yell in their most appalling tones. The pursuers, however, were too experienced to be deceived by so common an artifice, and being satisfied that the number of the enemy must be inferior to their own, they dismounted, tied their horses, and flanking out in such a manner as to enclose the enemy, ascended the ridge as rapidly as was consistent with a due regard to the shelter of their persons. The firing quickly commenced, and now for the first time they discovered that only two Indians were opposed to them. They had voluntarily sacrificed themselves for the safety of the main body, and had succeeded in delaying pursuit until their friends could reach the mountains. One of them was instantly shot dead, and the other was badly wounded, as was evident from the blood upon his blanket, as well as that which filled his tracks in the snow for a considerable distance. The pursuit was recommenced, and urged keenly until night, when the trail entered a running stream and was lost. On the following morning the snow had melted, and every trace of the enemy was obliterated. This affair must be regarded as highly honorable to the skill, address, and activity of the Indians, and the self-devotion of the rear guard, is a lively instance of that magnanimity of which they are at times capable, and, which is more remarkable in them, from the extreme caution, and tender regard for their own lives, which usually distinguishes their warriors.

Tom Towson's Story.

Tom Towson was telling me a story, the other day, about the way he was first introduced to his present wife, Col. Ridgely's daughter. Now, I can't tell it as well as Tom told it to me, but I will tell it as well as I can. — Tom, you see, was poor, and had but a sorry education; but he was very quick to learn, and some said that Tom had the clearest head in the country. Tom lived on Poverty Plantation, as he called it, with old widow Towson, his mother; and the farm, which was small, was all they had between them. The fact is, Tom was a handsome fellow, in homespun or broadcloth. One cloudy afternoon, Tom went down into Silver Valley, to see old Ridgely, about a division line on Joe Gibson's plat of Poverty Plantation. — A storm came on just as he drew up opposite Colonel Ridgely's lane gate. Ridgely was a proud old chap — rich, too — and report said that his daughter Lucy was "almighty" handsome. Now Lucy had been brought up in the best style, and was a high lady in the neighborhood. Some said that she had refused several capital offers, but that's neither here nor there, as Tom, you know, could not think of her. — Well, the storm raged, and in rides Tom — hooks his horse to an apple-tree — goes up the wide steps, and ends with a loud knock at the door. Jim Squirrel opened the door, an old negro, who had carried water to Tom's father, when he (Tom's father) cradled in Ridgely's green field. — "The colonel in?" — "Yes, sir, come in," was the ready response. — Tom was led into a large, old-fashioned parlor, where he found the colonel reading, his wife sewing, and his daughter writing. The old man nodded without rising, and told Tom to sit down; while the old lady very reservedly drew her chair closer to the wall. Tom felt a little curious. The daughter, too, threw two or three beautiful glances at him, which made him feel still more curious. He made so many blunders in telling his business, that a kind smile began to show itself upon the faces of all in the room, which encouraged Tom, who instantly recovered his self-possession, and added to their mirth by many intentional errors and oddities.

"Colonel," said Tom, "it is quite out of the question for us to settle this now." — "Why so?" inquired the colonel. — "On account of your daughter, sir?" replied Tom. — "My daughter!" returned the colonel as mislaid, "pray, what has she to do with it?" — "Why," added Tom, "she has knocked me into a cocked hat with those black eyes of hers." — The old lady drew up, although she could not suppress a smile, while the daughter blushed, in spite of her attempts to laugh contemptuously. As for the old colonel, he was so astonished at Tom's impudence, that, for a while, he lost the use of his tongue. They all looked at Tom in silence, and, in the mean time, they remarked his fine figure, high forehead, and intelligent eye; while the irresistible good humor of his countenance entirely disarmed the colonel, who burst out with a hearty laugh at Lucy. Miss Lucy curled her sweet lip into a sort of good-humored scorn, and hastily withdrew. — The next thing we see, is Tom in his homespun, seated at the supper-table, delighting the colonel with his droll stories, complimenting the daughter, and flattering the old lady. The old lady put a plenty of sugar in Tom's tea, and Miss Lucy was a full half hour in drinking one cup. — Tom took leave shortly after supper. — "Plague take the fellow!" cried the old man, as Tom rode out into the lane, and the tears of joy stood in his eye. — "He is quite handsome," quietly remarked the old lady. — "Not he," rejoined Miss Lucy; and a few months after, she was Tom's wife.

The Boa-Constrictor.

Major Bevan, in his "Thirty Years in India," relates the following account of the destruction of a boa-constrictor, — "On his return from Bombay, Lieutenant C — had a singular adventure. He entered a jungle in search of game, preceded by a favorite powerful dog. The dog ran a little ahead, and suddenly made a noise as if choking. Lieutenant C — advanced cautiously, and saw a large heap, just the color of a royal tiger, black and orange. In a few seconds he beheld the head and neck of an enormous boa-constrictor slowly uncoiling itself and gliding towards him. He waited till half the snake was out of the coil or lump, and then fired both barrels. — One ball entered immediately behind the eye, the other about four inches from the head. The whole coil instantly fell, and revealed the poor dog crushed to death within the folds. In the mean time, all Lieutenant C —'s followers had fled, and he was forced to go to a village for assistance. Having with some difficulty mustered a little band, he returned, and brought out the snake, the dog, and a spotted deer that the snake had killed, the scent of which had probably tempted the unfortunate dog. The boa was twenty-three feet eight inches long, and about six feet in circumference. — And there was a large cake of fat all the way inside from the head to the tail.

[illegible]

THE sun rides high in the heavens. The heated roof, the shrivelled grass, and the distant lightning playing in the horizon, announce the arrival of the mid-summer month. The woodbine emits its fragrance, the grape reddens, and the furry coat of the peach assumes a golden hue. The cattle seek the shade; the husbandman pauses amid his labors in the field, to wipe the sweat from his brown forehead; and the little fishes leap from the surface of the brook. The sound of the solitary lute, at evening, on the waters, when heard from a distance, fills up our ideas of all that is mysterious and unearthly, and brings up from their graves those pleasant scenes of other days, which know no return.

Seated on the long grass, while the zephyr softly steals up the glade, and cools the brow of the pensive gazer, it is pleasant to watch the spangled heavens, thickly studded with burning orbs, and listen to the various sounds which mingle their melody on a still Summer night, — still, because busy man is hushed in sleep; but never still, while the creatures of the air and the wood, the marsh and the pool, rejoice in the absence of human kind. These are sounds which woo solitude from her secret caverns, and augment the feeling of loneliness.

A PARTY of Chickasaws were on their march to join St. Clair, but did not arrive in time to share in the action. One warrior of that nation, alone, was present, and displayed the most admirable address and activity. He positively refused to stand in the ranks with the soldiers, declaring that the "Shawanees would shoot him down like a wild pigeon;" but took refuge behind a log, a few yards in front of Butler's battalion, and discharged his rifle eleven times at the enemy, with unerring accuracy. He could not be persuaded, however, to forego the pleasure of scalping each Indian, as he fell; and in performing this agreeable office, he at length was shot down by the enemy, and scalped in turn.

The leader of the Indian army in this bloody engagement, was a chief of the Missassago tribe, known by the name of the "Little Turtle." Notwithstanding his name, he was at least six feet high, strong, muscular, and remarkably dignified in his appearance. He was forty years of age, had seen much service, and had accompanied Burgoyne in his disastrous invasion. His aspect was harsh, sour, and forbidding; and his person, during the action, was arrayed in the very extremity of Indian foppery, having at least twenty dollars worth of silver depending from his nose and ears. The plan of attack was conceived by him alone, in opposition to the opinion of almost every other chief. Notwithstanding his ability, however, he was said to have been unpopular among the Indians, probably in consequence of those very abilities.

Many veteran officers, of inferior rank, who had served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary War, were destined to perish in this unhappy action. Among them, was the gallant and unrewarded Captain Kirkwood, of the old Delaware line, so often and so honorably mentioned in Lee's Memoirs. The State of Delaware having had but one regiment on the Continental establishment, and that regiment having been reduced to a company at Camden, it was impossible for Kirkwood to be promoted, without a violation of the ordinary rules by which commissions were regulated. He accordingly had the mortification of beholding junior officers daily mounting above him in the scale of rank, while he himself, however meritorious, was compelled to remain in his present condition, on account of the small force which his native State could bring into the field. Notwithstanding this constant source of mortification, he fought with distinguished gallantry, throughout the war, and was personally engaged in the battles of Camden, Guilford, Hobkirk's, Ninety-six, and Eutaw, — the hottest and bloodiest which occurred during the Revolution. At the Peace of '83, he returned, with a broken fortune, but a high reputation for courage, honor, and probity; and, upon the reappearance of war in the Northwest, he hastened once more to the scene of action, and submitted, without reluctance, to the command of officers who had been boys while he was fighting those severe battles in the South. He fell in a brave attempt to repel the enemy with the bayonet, and thus closed a career as honorable as it was unrewarded.

Lieutenant Colonel Darke's escape was almost miraculous. Possessed of a tall, striking figure, in full uniform, and superbly mounted, he headed three desperate charges against the enemy, in each of which he was a conspicuous mark. His clothes were cut in many places, but he escaped with only a slight flesh wound. In the last charge, Ensign Wilson, a youth of seventeen, was shot through the heart, and fell a few paces in the rear of the regiment, which was then rather rapidly returning to its original position. An Indian, attracted by his rich uniform, sprang up from the grass, and rushed forward, to scalp him. Darke, who was at that time in the rear of his regiment, suddenly faced about, dashed at the Indian on horseback, and cleft his skull with his broadsword, drawing upon himself, by the act, a rapid discharge of more than a dozen rifles. He rejoined his regiment, however, in safety, being compelled to leave the body of young Wilson to the enemy. On the evening of the eighth of November, the broken remains of the army arrived at Fort Washington, and were placed in Winter quarters.

A few days after St. Clair's defeat, General Scott, who, immediately upon receiving intelligence of that disaster, had raised a corps of mounted volunteers, received orders to reconnoitre and report the condition of the enemy. They accordingly approached the battle-ground with all possible secrecy, and beheld it occupied by several hundred of the enemy, in all the triumph of success. Many of them were drunk, and incapable of either flight or resistance; others were riding the bullocks, with their faces turned to the tail; and all were in high glee. Hastily returning, they informed Scott of the condition of the enemy, who lost no time in availing himself of the opportunity. By a rapid forced march, he brought a considerable body of mounted men within reach of their camp, and hastily dividing them into three bodies, he fell suddenly upon the enemy, who were totally unprepared, and routed them with great slaughter. More than two hundred of the enemy were left dead upon the field, and many of the fugitives were wounded. All the artillery and baggage which yet remained upon the field were recovered, together with more than six hundred muskets, many of which had been scattered through the woods by their frightened owners.

How to Capture a Bear.

MR. WILLIAM HALDEN, of New York, while on his way through one of the Western states, managed to tree a young bear, about three months old, which he encountered in the woods. Mr. H. was entirely alone, and without any weapons, except a small knife: however, taking the lines from his harness, and ascending the tree to the height of sixty or seventy feet, he there attempted to capture Mr. Bruin, who stood his ground like a soldier, for two hours. Mr. Halden thought nothing of the old one, until his victim, too hotly pursued, began to call in loud screams for assistance. He then felt himself in a situation that would have made the blood of a Crockett run cold; but he kept to work with a crotched stick that he had cut for the purpose, until he succeeded in getting a noose around the fellow's neck, and, after several severe struggles to unwind the lines from the limbs which the bear would run around, he finally dragged his bearship down, and placed him in his gig, a seat in which he refused to its owner, for some time. Mr. H. afterwards presented the bear to the editor of the "Grand River Times."



An Indian Spree. — (See Page 20.)

1842.

AUGUST.

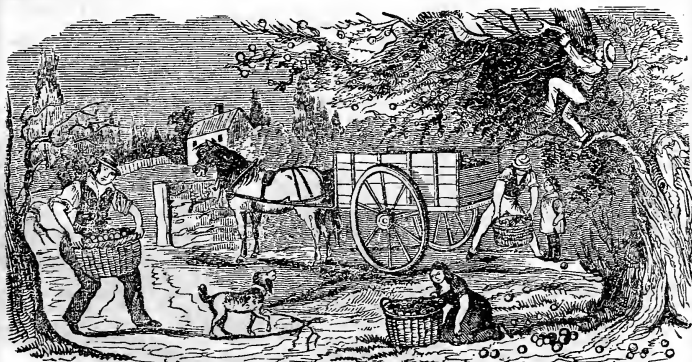
31 Days.

Days of the month. Days of the week.		SUN RISES AND SETS.												MOON RISES AND SETS.												MOON'S PHASES.									
		Massachusetts and New-England States.			New-York Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, etc.			Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.			Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc.			Sun slow at Great at noon.		Massachusetts and New-England States.			New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc.			Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, etc.			Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, etc.										
		rises.		sets.		rises.		sets.		rises.		sets.		rises.		sets.		rises.		sets.		rises.		sets.		rises.		sets.		rises.		sets.			
		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		M. S.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		Astronomical Phenomena, etc.	
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2	T	4	53	7	19	4	53	7	13	5	7	7	5	14	6	52	5	57	0	8	0	18	0	28	0	41	8	11	☾ F. Q. 12th, 2 13 E.						
3	W	4	54	7	18	4	59	7	12	5	7	6	5	14	6	51	5	53	1	6	1	15	1	27	1	40	9	11	☾ Full, 20th, 9 6 E.						
4	T	4	55	7	16	5	07	7	11	5	7	5	5	15	6	50	5	48	2	14	2	25	2	34	2	47	10	11	☾ L. Q. 28th, 10 41 E.						
5	F	4	56	7	15	5	17	7	10	5	7	4	5	16	6	49	5	42	3	31	3	39	3	47	3	58	11	11	☾ New, 6th, 9 37 M.						
6	T	4	57	7	14	5	27	7	8	5	7	3	5	16	6	48	5	36	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	☾ F. Q. 12th, 2 13 E.		
7	W	4	58	7	13	5	37	7	7	5	7	2	5	17	6	48	5	30	7	40	7	39	7	36	7	34	1	3	☾ Full, 20th, 9 6 E.						
8	T	4	59	7	11	5	47	7	6	5	7	0	5	18	6	47	5	23	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	1	56	☾ L. Q. 28th, 10 41 E.						
9	F	5	07	7	10	5	57	7	5	5	7	1	5	18	6	46	5	15	8	34	8	37	8	39	8	43	2	48	☾ New, 6th, 9 37 M.						
10	W	5	17	9	5	6	7	8	4	5	7	1	5	18	6	45	5	7	9	2	9	9	12	9	18	3	39	☾ F. Q. 12th, 2 13 E.							
11	T	5	27	8	5	7	25	8	13	6	7	5	5	19	6	44	4	58	9	33	9	40	9	47	9	55	4	31	☾ Full, 20th, 9 6 E.						
12	F	5	37	7	5	8	7	15	14	6	5	6	5	20	6	43	4	48	10	9	10	17	10	26	10	37	5	25	☾ L. Q. 28th, 10 41 E.						
13	S	5	47	7	5	9	7	15	14	6	5	5	21	6	42	4	38	10	50	11	0	11	10	11	22	6	19	☾ New, 6th, 9 37 M.							
14	S	5	57	7	4	10	6	5	15	6	5	4	5	22	6	42	4	28	11	38	11	48	11	59	m	7	14	☾ F. Q. 12th, 2 13 E.							
15	M	5	67	7	2	11	6	5	16	5	5	3	5	23	6	41	4	17	m	m	m	m	0	11	8	8	☾ Full, 20th, 9 6 E.								
16	T	5	77	7	15	12	6	5	17	6	5	2	5	23	6	40	4	5	0	34	0	44	0	55	1	8	9	1	☾ L. Q. 28th, 10 41 E.						
17	W	5	86	8	59	13	5	4	18	6	5	0	5	24	6	39	3	53	1	34	1	43	1	53	2	5	9	50	☾ New, 6th, 9 37 M.						
18	T	5	96	8	58	14	5	1	19	6	5	0	5	24	6	38	3	40	2	37	2	45	2	53	3	4	10	37	☾ F. Q. 12th, 2 13 E.						
19	F	5	106	8	56	15	6	5	19	6	5	0	5	25	6	37	3	26	3	40	3	47	3	53	4	2	11	21	☾ Full, 20th, 9 6 E.						
20	S	5	116	8	55	16	6	50	5	20	6	5	0	26	6	36	3	13	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	m	☾ in ☾.									
21	S	5	126	8	54	16	49	5	21	6	5	0	26	6	35	2	58	6	52	6	51	6	49	6	47	0	3	☾ New, 6th, 9 37 M.							
22	M	5	146	8	52	17	6	47	5	22	6	4	2	27	6	34	2	44	7	12	7	13	7	13	7	14	0	44	☾ F. Q. 12th, 2 13 E.						
23	T	5	156	8	51	18	4	46	5	23	6	4	2	28	6	33	2	28	7	33	7	34	7	37	7	40	1	24	☾ Full, 20th, 9 6 E.						
24	W	5	166	8	49	19	4	41	5	24	6	4	1	29	6	32	2	13	7	55	7	58	8	2	8	7	2	4	☾ L. Q. 28th, 10 41 E.						
25	T	5	176	8	48	20	4	33	5	25	6	4	0	29	6	31	1	57	8	18	8	24	8	30	8	37	2	45	☾ New, 6th, 9 37 M.						
26	F	5	186	8	46	21	4	25	6	39	5	3	0	30	6	30	1	40	8	46	8	53	9	1	9	10	3	29	☾ F. Q. 12th, 2 13 E.						
27	S	5	196	8	44	22	4	0	26	6	37	5	2	31	6	29	1	24	9	20	9	28	9	37	9	49	4	15	☾ Full, 20th, 9 6 E.						
28	S	5	206	8	42	23	3	58	5	27	6	3	6	32	6	28	1	6	10	1	10	10	10	10	21	10	34	5	5	☾ L. Q. 28th, 10 41 E.					
29	M	5	216	8	41	24	3	7	5	28	6	3	4	32	6	27	0	49	10	52	11	2	11	13	11	27	5	59	☾ New, 6th, 9 37 M.						
30	T	5	226	8	39	25	3	5	28	6	3	3	3	32	6	26	0	31	11	57	m	m	m	m	m	m	6	56	☾ F. Q. 12th, 2 13 E.						
31	W	5	236	8	37	26	3	4	5	29	6	3	2	34	6	24	0	13	13	5	0	6	0	17	0	29	7	54	☾ Full, 20th, 9 6 E.						



THE sun now pours down its fiercest heat. Man and beast seek the shady covert, or love to wade in the pure streams that roar and foam through the green valleys. Scarcely have the shadows of night fallen upon the earth, when the marsh and the brooks are alive with the sonorous music of their amphibious inhabitants. As soon as the wings of the feathered choir are closed, the deep base of the pool and the fen awakes. The parched face of Nature has scarcely been baptized in the dews of the night, when the East is again streaked with the broad crimson of the dawn, and over the blazing hills the morning sun pours his fervent rays upon a waking world. Again, the insects' hum, the song of birds, and the lowing of cattle, are heard; the busy throng of mortals ply at their business through the long and listless day; and the more fortunate seize the opportunity to visit the Springs, Niagara, or some other place of resort. At this season, it is pleasant to sail in a light vessel upon the lake whose margin is overhung with thick branches; to pass beneath the green foliage, while the limpid waters just curl beneath the prow of the boat. A few young ladies, in the pleasure boat, give zest to the occasion, and heighten the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

Days of the month. Days of the week.		SUN RISES AND SETS.												MOON RISES AND SETS.												MOON'S PHASES.														
		Massachusetts and New-England States.				New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, etc.				Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.				Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc.				Sun East at Greenwich, mean noon.				Massachusetts and New-England States.				New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc.				Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, etc.				Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, etc.				Astronomical Phenomena, etc.		
		rises.	sets.	H.	M.	rises.	sets.	H.	M.	rises.	sets.	H.	M.	rises.	sets.	H.	M.	rises.	sets.	H.	M.	rises.	sets.	H.	M.	rises.	sets.	H.	M.	rises.	sets.	H.	M.	rises.	sets.	H.	M.			
1	T	5 24	6 36	5	27	6 32	5 30	6 30	5 35	6 25	0	6	1 5m	1 14m	1 23m	1 35m	8 53m																							
2	F	5 26	6 35	5 29	6 30	5 26	5 31	6 28	5 35	6 24	0	24	2 22	2 29	2 4	2 45	9 51																							
3	S	5 27	6 33	5 29	6 29	5 29	5 32	6 27	5 36	6 22	0	43	3 41	3 46	3 51	3 58	10 46																							
4	S	5 28	6 31	5 30	6 27	5 33	5 36	6 26	5 37	6 21	1	3	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 41	♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
5	M	5 29	6 30	5 31	6 26	5 33	5 36	6 24	5 37	6 20	1	22	6 33a	6 35a	6 37a	6 39a	0 34a	♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
6	T	5 30	6 28	5 32	6 24	5 34	5 36	6 23	5 38	6 19	1	42	7 2	7 5	7 9	7 14	1 27	♀ ☿	♂ ♀																					
7	W	5 31	6 26	5 33	6 22	5 35	5 37	6 21	5 38	6 18	2	2	7 32	7 38	7 44	7 52	2 21	♀ ☿	♂ ♀																					
8	T	5 32	6 25	5 34	6 21	5 36	5 38	6 20	5 39	6 16	2	22	8 7	8 15	8 23	8 34	3 15																							
9	F	5 33	6 23	5 35	6 19	5 37	5 38	6 18	5 40	6 15	2	42	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 19	4 12	♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
10	S	5 34	6 21	5 36	6 18	5 37	5 38	6 17	5 40	6 14	3	3	9 35	9 45	9 56	9 49	5 8	♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
11	S	5 35	6 19	5 37	6 16	5 38	5 39	6 15	5 41	6 12	3	24	10 30	10 39	10 50	11 4	6 3	♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
12	M	5 36	6 17	5 38	6 14	5 39	5 40	6 14	5 42	6 11	3	44	11 27	11 36	11 47	11 59	6 57	♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
13	T	5 37	6 16	5 39	6 13	5 40	5 41	6 12	5 42	6 9	4	5	m	m	m	m	7 46	♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
14	W	5 38	6 14	5 40	6 11	5 41	5 42	6 11	5 43	6 8	4	26	0 28	0 37	0 46	0 57	8 35																							
15	T	5 39	6 12	5 41	6 9	5 41	5 42	6 9	5 43	6 7	4	47	1 34	1 40	1 47	1 56	9 20																							
16	F	5 40	6 11	5 42	6 8	5 42	5 43	6 7	5 44	6 5	5	9	2 35	2 40	2 46	2 53	10 2	♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
17	S	5 41	6 9	5 43	6 6	5 43	5 44	6 5	5 45	6 5	5	30	3 37	3 40	3 44	3 49	10 43																							
18	-	5 42	6 7	5 44	6 4	5 44	5 45	6 4	5 46	6 5	5	51	4 37	4 39	4 41	4 43	11 23	♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
19	M	5 43	6 5	5 44	6 3	5 45	5 46	6 3	5 46	6 3	6	12	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	m	♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
20	T	5 44	6 4	5 45	6 2	5 46	5 47	6 2	5 47	6 1	6	33	6 1a	6 4a	6 7a	6 11a	0 4	♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
21	W	5 45	6 2	5 46	5 59	5 46	6 0	5 47	6 0	6	54	6 24	6 29	6 34	6 40	0 45																								
22	T	5 46	6 0	5 47	5 58	5 47	5 59	5 48	5 59	7	15	6 50	6 57	7 4	7 13	1 28		♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
23	F	5 47	5 58	5 48	5 56	5 48	5 57	5 48	5 57	7	36	7 22	7 30	7 39	7 49	2 13		♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
24	S	5 48	5 56	5 49	5 54	5 49	5 56	5 49	5 55	7	57	8 0	8 9	8 19	8 32	3 2		♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
25	-	5 49	5 54	5 50	5 53	5 50	5 54	5 50	5 54	8	18	8 48	8 57	9 8	9 21	3 54																								
26	M	5 50	5 52	5 51	5 51	5 50	5 53	5 50	5 53	8	38	9 43	9 54	10 4	10 17	4 42		♂ ☿	♂ ♀																					
27	T	5 51	5 50	5 52	5 50	5 51	5 51	5 51	5 51	8	58	10 49	10 58	11 7	11 19	5 44																								
28	W	5 52	5 49	5 53	5 48	5 52	5 49	5 52	5 50	9	18	m	m	m	m	6 41																								
29	T	5 54	5 47	5 54	5 46	5 53	5 48	5 52	5 48	9	38	0 1	0 8	0 16	0 26	7 37																								
30	F	5 55	5 45	5 55	5 45	5 54	5 46	5 53	5 47	9	57	1 16	1 21	1 27	1 35	8 31																								



The nights begin to lengthen. The sultry evenings no longer banish sleep from the weary laborer's eyes. The ripened fruit is gathered, and the trees groan to be relieved from their burden. The winds rustle through the branches, and the forest trembles and complains, apprehensive of the approaching storms, which shall soon strip it of its leaves. The flowers have all faded; the gaudy tinsel of Nature is gone; but the solid productions of field and orchard have reached their maturity. The gay youth of Nature is gone, with its ornaments and fanciful decorations; and the maturity of the year comes, with its more important and substantial blessings. The husbandman gathers in his harvest, and the barns seem bursting with the rich tribute of the earth. The toil of the Spring and the Summer is repaid. The laborer sees the travail of his soul, and is satisfied with the abundance that rewards his industry. The carriage of the rich citizen is seen smoking along the public road, as he returns from the tour of pleasure, by which the hot days of Summer have been cheated of their sting; and he seeks once more the thronged avenues of the metropolis, and the harassing cares of the counting-house. The Summer is past, and the monarch of the frozen North is preparing to strike.

BEN WHEATON was one of the first settlers on the waters of the Susquehanna, immediately after the war, — a rough, uncultivated, and primitive man. Like many others of the same stamp and character, he subsisted by hunting, cultivating the land but sparingly; and in this way he raised a numerous family amidst the woods, in a half-starved condition and comparative nakedness. But as the Susquehanna country rapidly increased in population, the hunting grounds of Wheaton were encroached upon, so that a chance with the smooth bore among the deer and bears was greatly lessened. On this account, Wheaton removed from the Susquehanna country to Otsego county, to the more unsettled country of the Delaware, near a place yet known as the Wait's settlement, where game was more plenty. The distance from where he made his home in the woods, through to the Susquehanna, was about fifty miles, and was one continued wilderness at that time. Through these woods, this almost aboriginal hunter was often compelled to pass to the Susquehanna, for various necessities, and among the rest, for no small quantity of whiskey, as he was of very intemperate habits. On one of these visits, in the midst of Summer, with his smooth bore on his shoulder, knife, hatchet, &c. in their proper places, he had nearly penetrated the distance, when he became weary, and, having come to the summit of a ridge — sometime in the afternoon — which overlooks the vale of the Susquehanna, he selected a convenient place in the shade, as it was hot, for the rays of the sun from the west poured his sultry influence through all the forest, where he lay down to rest awhile among the leaves, after taking a drink from his pint bottle of green glass, and a mouthful of cold Johnny-cake from his pocket.

In this situation he was soothed to drowsiness by the hum of insects, and the monotony of the passing winds among the foliage around him, when he soon unwarily fell asleep with his gun folded in his arms. But after a while he awoke from his sleep, and for a moment or two still lay in the same position, as it happened, without stirring, when he found that something had taken place while he slept, which had situated him somewhat differently from the manner in which he went to sleep. On reflecting a moment, he found he was entirely covered over, head and ears, with leaves and light stuff, as he now supposed, either by the sudden blowing of the wind, or some wild animal, — on which account he became a little disturbed in his mind, as he well knew the manners of the panther at that season of the year, when it hunts to support its young, and will often cover its prey with leaves and bring its whelps to the banquet. He therefore continued to be perfectly still, as when he first awoke. He thought he heard the steps of some kind of heavy animal near him; and knew, if it were a panther the distance between himself and death could not be far, if he should attempt to rise up. Accordingly, as he suspected, after waiting a full minute, he now distinctly heard the retiring tread of a stealthy panther, of which he had no doubt from his knowledge of the creature's ways. It had taken a few steps, however, when it again stepped a longer time; still Wheaton continued his silent position, knowing his safety depended much on this. Soon the tread was again heard, further and farther off, until it entirely died away in the distance — but he still lay motionless a few minutes longer, then he ventured gently and cautiously to raise his head and cast an eye in the direction the creature, whatever it was, had gone, but could see nothing. He now rose up with a spring, for his blood had been running from his heart to the extremities, and back again with uncommon velocity, all the while his ears had listened to the steps of the animal on the leaves and brush. He now saw plainly the marks of design among the leaves, and that he had been covered over, and that the paws of some creature had done it.

And if, as he suspected, a panther was the animal, he knew it would soon return to kill him, on which account he made haste to receive it, and put himself in a situation to give it a taste of the contents of the old smooth bore. He now seized upon some pieces of old wood which lay about, and placed as much as was equal to his bulk, exactly where he had slept, and covered it all over with leaves, in the same manner the panther had done, and then sprang to a tree near by, into which he ascended, from whence he had a view a good distance about him, and especially in the direction the creature had gone. Here in the crotch of the tree he stood, with his gun resting across a limb, in the direction of the place where he had been left by the panther, looking sharply as far among the woods as possible, in the direction he expected the creature's return. But he had remained in this position but a short time, and had barely thrust the ramrod down the barrel of his piece, to be sure the charge was in, and to examine her priming, and shut down the pan slowly so that it should not snap, and thus make a noise, when his keen Indian eye, for such he had, caught a glimpse of a monstrous panther, leading warily two panther kittens towards her intended supper.

Now matters were hastening to a climax rapidly, when Wheaton or the panther should finish their hunting on the mountains of the Susquehanna, for if old Smooth Bore should flash in the pan, or miss her aim, the die would be cast, as a second load would be impossible, ere her claws would have severed his heart-strings, in the tree where he was; or if he should partially wound her, the same must have been his fate. During these thoughts, the panther had hidden her young under some brush, and had come within some thirty feet of the spot, where she supposed her victim was still sleeping, and seeing all as she left it, dropped down to a crouching position, precisely as a cat, when about to spring upon its prey. Now was seen the soul of the panther in its perfection; merging from the recess of Nature, hidden by the creature, along the whole nervous system, but resting chiefly on the brain, from whence it glared in bright horror from its burning eyes, curled in its strong and vibrating tail, pushed out its white, elliptical claws, from its broad and powerful paws, its hot breath glittered on the points of its uncovered teeth, and smoked in rapid issues of steam from its red and open jaws, while every hair of its long, dun back stood erect in savage joy, denoting that the moment of its fatal leap had come.

Now the horrid rustling of its hinder claws drawn under its belly was heard, and the bent ham-strings were seen but half an instant by Wheaton, from where he stood in the tree, when the tremendous leap was made. It rose on a long curve into the air, about ten feet in the highest place, and thence descending, it struck exactly where the breast and bowels of its intended prey had lain, with a scream too horrible for description, when it tore to atoms the rotten wood, filling, for several feet above it, the air with leaves and light brush, the covering



The Panther cheated of its Prey. — (See Page 26.)

of the deception. But instantly, the panther found herself cheated, and seemed to droop a little with disappointment; when, however, it resumed its erect posture, and surveyed quite around on every side a horizontal line, in search of its prey; but not discovering it, she cast a furious look aloft, among the tops of the trees, when, in a moment or two, the eyes of Wheaton and the panther met. Now for another leap, when she drooped for that purpose; but the bullet was off, and two buckshot of the old smooth bore were too quick, as he lodged them exactly in the brain of the savage monster, and stretched her on the spot where the hunter had slept, but a short time before, in the soundness of a mountain dream.

He had marked the spot where her young were hidden, which, at the report of the gun, were frightened, and ran up a tree. Wheaton now came down, and found the panther to measure, from the end of its nose to the point of its tail, eight feet and six inches, — a creature sufficiently strong to have carried him off on a full run, had he fallen into its power. He now reloaded, and went to the tree where her kittens or young panthers were, and soon brought them down from their grapple among the limbs, companions for their conquered and slain parent.

Wheaton dismantled them of their hides, and hastened away, lest some other rencounter before night should set in, might overtake him, of a similar character, when the disadvantage of the darkness might decide the victory in a more advantageous manner to the roamers of the forest.

Of this feat Ben Wheaton never ceased to boast; reciting it as the most appalling passage of his hunting life. The animal had scented him while asleep, and had found him, as he supposed, intending to give her young a specimen of the manner of their future life; or, if this is too much for the mind of a dumb animal, she intended at least to give them a supper.

This circumstance was all that saved his life, or the panther would have leaped on him at first, and have torn him in pieces, instead of covering him with leaves, as it did, for the sake of her young.

The panther is a ferocious and almost untamable animal, whose nature and habits are the same as the cat, except that the nature and power of this domestic creature are in the panther immensely magnified in strength and ferocity. It is in the American forest, what the tiger is in Africa and India, — a dangerous and savage animal, the terror of all other creatures, as well as of the Indian and the white man.

A Western Adventure with the Indians.

At daylight, a new scene presented itself. The warriors painted themselves in the most frightful colors, and performed a war dance, with the usual accompaniments. A stake, painted in alternate stripes of black and vermilion, was fixed in the ground, and the dancers moved in rapid but measured evolutions around it. They recounted, with great energy, the wrongs which they had received from the whites. Their lands had been taken from them — their corn cut up — their villages burnt — their friends slaughtered — every injury which they had received was dwelt upon, until their passions had become inflamed beyond all control. Suddenly, Chickatomo darted from the circle of dancers, and with eyes flashing fire, ran up to the spot where Johnston* was sitting, calmly contemplating the spectacle before him. When within reach he struck him a furious blow with his fist, and was preparing to repeat it, when Johnston seized him by the arms, and hastily demanded the cause of such unprovoked violence. Chickatomo, grinding his teeth with rage, shouted "Sit down! sit down!" Johnston obeyed, and the Indian, perceiving the two white children within ten steps of him, snatched up a tomahawk, and advanced upon them with a quick step, and a determined look. The terrified little creatures instantly arose from the log on which they were sitting, and fled into the woods, uttering the most piercing screams, while their pursuer rapidly gained upon them with his tomahawk uplifted. The girl, being the youngest, was soon overtaken, and would instantly have been tomahawked, had not Messhawa bounded like a deer to her relief. He arrived barely in time to arrest the uplifted tomahawk of Chickatomo, after which, he seized him by the collar and hurled him violently backward, to the distance of several paces. Snatching up the child in his arms, he then ran after the brother, intending to secure him likewise from the fury of his companion, but the boy, misconstruing his intention, continued his flight with such rapidity, and doubled several times with such address, that the chase was prolonged to the distance of several hundred yards. At length Messhawa succeeded in taking him. The boy, thinking himself lost, uttered a wild cry, which was echoed by his sister, but both were instantly calmed. Messhawa took them in his arms, spoke to them kindly, and soon convinced them that they had nothing to fear from him. He quickly reappeared, leading them gently by the hand, and soothing them in the Indian language, until they both clung to him closely for protection. No other incident disturbed the progress of the ceremonies, nor did Chickatomo appear to resent the violent interference of Messhawa.

* A captive whom they had taken a few days before.

YOUNG MEN. Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at the outset in good business. This is a mistaken notion. So far from poverty being a misfortune to him, if we may judge from what we every day behold, it is really a blessing: the chance is more than ten to one against him who starts with plenty of money. Let any one look back twenty years, and see who commenced business at that time with abundant means, and trace them down to the present day: how many of these can now boast of wealth and standing? On the contrary, how many have become poor, lose their places in society, and are passed by their old boon companions, with a look which painfully says, "We know you not!"

Those who make candles, will find it a great improvement to steep the wicks in lime water and saltpetre, and dry them. The flame will be clear, and the tallow will not "run."



Messhawa saving the two little children.— (See Page 26.)

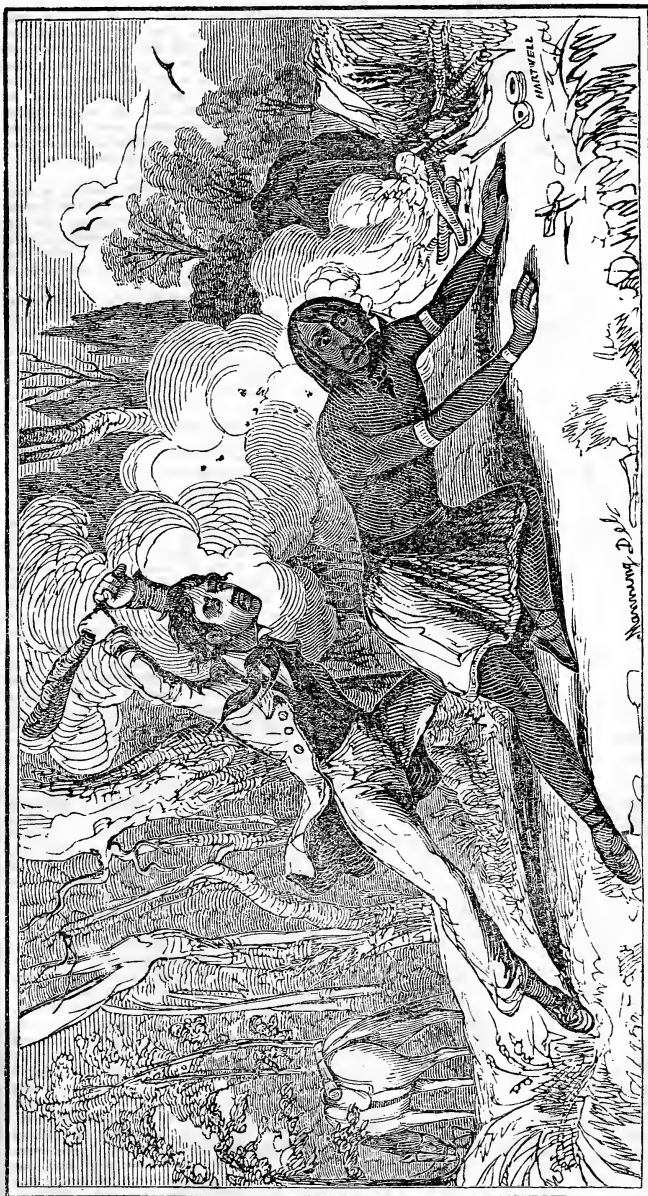
DURING the whole of the Revolutionary war, the Indians had been extremely troublesome to the back counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia, particularly to those of Washington, Youghogany and Westmoreland. In the early part of the year 1782, however, these irregular excursions became so galling, that an expedition was concerted against the Wyandott village, lying upon the waters of the Sandusky. Great exertions were made to procure volunteers. Every man who should equip himself with a horse and rifle, was to be exempted from two tours of militia duty, and any loss, either of arms or horses, was to be repaired out of the plunder of the Indian towns. The volunteers were to rendezvous on the 20th of May, at an old Mingo village, on the western shore of the Ohio, about forty miles above Fort Pitt, and the unfortunate Col. WILLIAM CRAWFORD was unanimously selected as the leader of the expedition. On the appointed day, four hundred and fifty mounted volunteers assembled at the Mingo village, and impatiently awaited the arrival of their Colonel. Crawford instantly accepted the appointment, which had been so unanimously pressed upon him, and a few days before the day of rendezvous, passed through Pittsburgh on his way to the appointed place. He there prevailed upon Dr. Knight to accompany the detachment as surgeon, and having provided such medical stores as were likely to be useful on the expedition, he lost no time in putting himself at the head of the troops. In this unfortunate expedition, Col. Crawford's whole party was routed, most of whom met with the most horrible deaths from the hands of the savages. Col. C. himself was thus inhumanly murdered :

In a few minutes a large stake was fixed in the ground, and piles of hickory poles, rather thicker than a man's thumb, and about twelve feet in length, were spread around it. Col. Crawford's hands were then tied behind his back — a strong rope was produced, one end of which was fastened to the ligature between his wrists, and the other tied to the bottom of the stake. The rope was long enough to permit him to walk around the stake several times and then return. Fire was then applied to the hickory poles, which lay in piles at the distance of six or seven yards from the stake. The Colonel observing these terrible preparations, called to Girty,* who sat on horseback, at the distance of a few yards from the fire, and asked if the Indians were going to burn him. Girty very coolly replied in the affirmative. The Colonel heard the intelligence with firmness, merely observing, that he would bear it with fortitude. When the hickory poles had been burnt asunder in the middle, Capt. Pipe, (an Indian chief) arose and addressed the crowd, in a tone of great energy, and with animated gestures, pointing frequently to the Colonel, who regarded him with an appearance of unruffled composure. As soon as he had ended, a loud whoop burst from the assembled throng, and they all rushed at once upon the unfortunate Crawford. For several seconds the crowd was so great around him, that Knight could not see what they were doing — but in a short time, they had dispersed sufficiently to give him a view of the Colonel. His ears had been cut off, and the blood was streaming down each side of his face. A terrible scene of torture now commenced. The warriors shot charges of powder into his naked body, commencing with the calves of his legs, and continuing to his neck. The boys snatched the burning hickory poles and applied them to his flesh. As fast as he ran around the stake, to avoid one party of tormentors, he was promptly met at every turn by others, with burning poles, red hot irons, and rifles loaded with powder only ; so that in a few minutes nearly one hundred charges of powder had been shot into his body, which had become black and blistered in a dreadful manner. The squaws would take up a quantity of coals and hot ashes, and throw them upon his body, so that in a few minutes he had nothing but fire to walk upon. In the extremity of his agony, the unhappy Colonel called aloud upon Girty, in tones which rang through Knight's brain with maddening effect: "Girty! Girty!! shoot me through the heart!! Quick! quick!! Do not refuse me!!" "Don't you see I have no gun, Colonel!" replied the monster, bursting into a loud laugh, and then turning to an Indian beside him, he uttered some brutal jests upon the naked and miserable appearance of the prisoner.

The terrible scene had now lasted more than two hours, and Crawford had become much exhausted. He walked slowly around the stake, spoke in a low tone, and earnestly besought God to look with compassion upon him, and pardon his sins. His nerves had lost much of their sensibility, and he no longer shrunk from the firebrands with which they incessantly touched him. At length he sunk in a fainting fit upon his face, and lay motionless. Instantly an Indian sprang upon his back, knelt lightly upon one knee, made a circular incision with his knife upon the crown of his head, and clapping the knife between his teeth, tore the scalp off with both hands. Scarcely had this been done, when a withered hag approached with a board full of burning embers, and poured them upon the crown of his head, now laid bare to the bone. The Colonel groaned deeply, arose, and again walked slowly around the stake! — But why continue a description so horrible? Nature at length could endure no more, and at a late hour in the night, he was released by death from the hands of his tormentors.

At sunset, Dr. Knight was removed from the ground, and taken to the house of Captain Pipe, where, after having been securely bound, he was permitted to sleep unmolested. On the next morning, the Indian fellow to whose care he had been committed, unbound him, again painted him black, and told him he must instantly march off for the Shawnee village. The Doctor was a small, weak man, and had sunk much under the hardship to which he had been exposed — and this, probably, was the cause of his having been committed unbound to the guardianship of a single Indian. They quickly left Sandusky, and in a few minutes passed by the spot where Crawford had been to tured. His flesh had been entirely consumed, and his bones, half burnt and blackened by the fire, lay scattered around the stake. The Indian fellow who guarded him, uttered the scalp halloo, as he passed the spot, and insultingly told Knight, that "these were the bones of his Big Captain!" Knight was on foot, the Indian mounted on a poney and well armed, yet the Doctor determined to effect his escape, or compel his enemy to shoot him dead upon the spot. The awful torture which Crawford had undergone, had left a deep impression upon his mind. The savage intimation of Girty was not forgotten — and he regarded death, by shooting, as a luxury compared with the protracted

* Girty was a half-breed, but a full-blooded fiend.



Dr. Knight killing his Indian Guard. — (See Page 28.)

agony of the stake. Anxious, however, to lull the suspicious temper of the Indian, who appeared to be extremely vigilant, he spoke to him in a cheerful, confident tone, and pretended to be entirely ignorant of the fate which awaited him at the Shawnee town. He found the fellow very sociable, and apparently as simple as he could wish. Upon his asking if they were not to live together in the same cabin, like brothers, as soon as they arrived at the end of their journey, the Indian seemed pleased, and replied, "yes." He then asked the Doctor, if he could make a wigwam? The Doctor boldly asserted, that he was a capital workman in wood, and could build a wigwam, to which their most spacious council houses were mere hovels. This assertion evidently elevated him in the Indian's esteem, and they continued to chat in a very friendly manner, each probably thinking that he had made a dupe of the other.

After travelling about twenty-five miles, they encamped for the night, when Knight permitted himself to be bound. The Indian then informed him, that they would reach the Shawnee village about the middle of the next day, and seemed to compose himself to rest. Knight frequently attempted to untie himself, but was as often frustrated by the incessant vigilance of the Indian, whose dark eyes were rolling around him throughout the whole night. At daylight, the Indian arose and unbound his prisoner, who instantly determined to attempt an escape without further delay. His conductor did not immediately leave the spot, but began to rekindle their fire which had burned low, and employed himself diligently in giving battle to the myriads of gnats, that swarmed around him, and fastened upon his naked body with high relish. Knight seeing him rub his back with great energy, muttering petulantly in the Indian tongue, asked if he should make a smoke behind him in order to drive the gnats away. The Indian told him to do so, and Knight arising from his seat, took the end of a dog-wood fork about eighteen inches in length, and putting a coal of fire between it and another stick, went behind the Indian as if to kindle a fire. Gently laying down the coal, he paused a moment to collect his strength, and then struck the Indian a furious blow upon the back of the head, with the dog-wood stick. The fellow stumbled forward, and fell with his hands in the fire, but instantly rising again, ran off with great rapidity, howling most dismally. Knight instantly seized the rifle which his enemy had abandoned and pursued him, intending to shoot him dead on the spot, and thus prevent pursuit—but in drawing back the cock of the gun too violently, he injured it so much that it would not go off—and the Indian frightened out of his wits, and leaping and dodging with the activity of a wild cat, at length effected his escape.

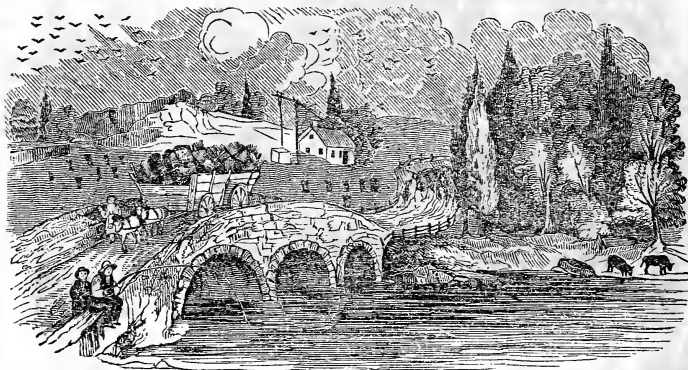
On the same day, about noon, as Knight afterward learned from a prisoner who effected his escape, the Indian arrived at the Shawnee village, with his head dreadfully cut and his legs torn by the briars. He proved to be a happy mixture of the braggadocio and coward, and treated his fellows with a magnificent description of his contest with Knight, whom he represented as a giant in stature (five feet seven inches!) and a buffalo in strength and fierceness. He said that Knight prevailed upon him to untie him, and that while they were conversing like brothers, and while he himself was suspecting no harm, his prisoner suddenly seized a dog-wood sapling, and belabored him, now on this side of his head, now on the other, (here his gestures were very lively,) until he was scarcely able to stand! That, nevertheless, he made a manful resistance, and stabbed his gigantic antagonist twice, once in the back, and once in the belly, but seeing that his knife made no impression upon the strength of the prisoner, he was at length compelled to leave him, satisfied that the wounds which he had inflicted must at length prove mortal. The Indians were much diverted at his account of the affair, and laughed loud and long, evidently not believing a syllable of the tale—at least so far as his own prowess was concerned.

Treatment of a Horse Thief.

A party of white men succeeded in taking a lot of horses, from an Indian village, but were soon overtaken and paid dearly for their dishonesty. They had scarcely ridden one hundred yards, when Kenton heard a loud halloo, apparently coming from the spot which they had just left. Instead of getting out of the way as fast as possible, and trusting to the speed of his horse and the thickness of the wood for safety, he put the last capping stone to his imprudence, and dismounting, waited leisurely back to meet his pursuers, and thus give them as little trouble as possible. He quickly beheld three Indians and one white man, all well mounted. Wishing to give the alarm to his companions, he raised his rifle to his shoulder, took a steady aim at the breast of the foremost Indian, and drew the trigger. The enemy were instantly alarmed and dashed at him. Kenton betook himself to his heels, and was pursued by four horsemen at full speed. He instantly directed his steps to the thickest part of the wood, where there was much fallen timber and a rank growth of underwood, and had succeeded, as he thought, in baffling his pursuers, when, just as he was leaving the fallen timber and entering the open wood, an Indian on horseback galloped round the corner of the wood, and approached him so rapidly as to render flight useless. The horseman rode up, holding out his hand and calling out "brother! brother!" in a tone of great affection. Kenton observes that if his gun would have made fire, he would have "brothered" him to his heart's content, but being totally unarmed, he called out that he would surrender if they would give him quarter and good treatment. Promises were cheap with the Indian, and he showered them out by the dozen, continuing all the while to advance with extended hands and a writhing grin upon his countenance, which was intended for a smile of courtesy. Seizing Kenton's hand, he grasped it with violence. Kenton not liking the manner of his captor, raised his gun to knock him down, when an Indian who had followed him closely through the brushwood, instantly sprung upon his back, and pinioned his arms to his side. The one who had just approached him, then seized him by the hair, and shook him until his teeth rattled, while the rest of the party coming up, they all fell upon Kenton with their tongues and ramrods, until he thought they would scold or beat him to death. They were the owners of the horses which he had carried off, and now took ample revenge for the loss of their property. At every stroke



How to punish a Horse Thief. — (See Page 30)

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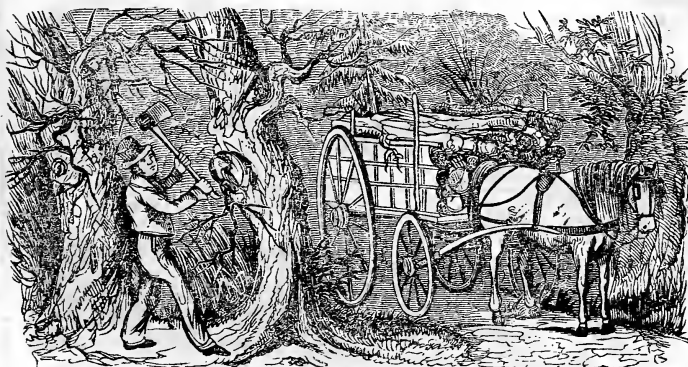
The trees are donning their russet garb. Yellow Autumn has come. The green grass has lost its freshness; and the husbandman looks out upon his fields, from which no more is expected, until another Spring shall warm the bosom of slumbering Nature. Sad and solitary are the forest walks. The feathered tribes plume their wings for their journey to a more genial clime, and stay not to witness the utter desolation of their favorite haunts. But while the garden flowers are all withered and gone; while the blossoms no longer enliven and beautify the orchard, or besprinkle the plain; the wild-flower, uncultured and unwooded, shoots up spontaneously, like the last smile of the dying; spangling both heath and hill-side with its variegated beauties, and reconciling the pensive lover of Nature to the universal decay of the vegetable world. Early sinks the sun behind the distant hill; and the lengthened evening, with its grave reflections and melancholy presentiments, heralds the night of Winter upon the world. The husbandman hastens home with the gleanings of his fields, and prepares to abide the stern assaults of him of the icy hand and froz'n breath.

1842.

NOVEMBER.

30 Days.

Days of the month. Days of the week.	SUN RISES AND SETS.												MOON RISES AND SETS.												MOON'S PHASES.	
	Massachusetts and New-England States.				New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, etc.				Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.				Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, etc.				New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc.				Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, etc.				Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, etc.	
	risings H. M.	sets. H. M.	risings H. M.	sets. H. M.	risings H. M.	sets. H. M.	risings H. M.	sets. H. M.	risings H. M.	sets. H. M.	risings H. M.	sets. H. M.	risings H. M.	sets. H. M.	risings H. M.	sets. H. M.	risings H. M.	sets. H. M.	risings H. M.	sets. H. M.	risings H. M.	sets. H. M.	risings H. M.	sets. H. M.	risings H. M.	sets. H. M.
1 T	6 33	4 55	6 29	4 58	6 24	5 16	6 15	4 11	6 17	5 16	6 17	5 16	6 17	5 16	6 17	5 16	4 2a	4 9a	4 16a	10 43m	4 2a	4 9a	4 16a	10 43m	☾ in ☾.	☾ in ☾.
2 W	6 34	4 54	6 30	4 57	6 25	5 36	6 17	5 10	6 18	5 16	6 18	5 15	6 18	5 15	6 18	5 15	4 40	4 48	4 58	11 39	4 40	4 48	4 58	11 39	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
3 T	6 35	4 53	6 31	4 56	6 26	5 26	6 18	5 15	6 19	5 16	6 19	5 15	6 19	5 15	6 19	5 15	5 24	5 34	5 46	0 37a	5 24	5 34	5 46	0 37a	☾ runs low.	☾ runs low.
4 F	6 36	4 51	6 32	4 55	6 27	5 16	6 19	5 16	6 17	6 6	6 16	6 27	6 40	1 37	6 16	6 27	6 16	6 27	6 40	1 37	6 16	6 27	6 40	1 37	☾ in Aphel.	☾ in Aphel.
5 S	6 38	4 50	6 33	4 54	6 28	5 06	6 20	5 8	6 16	6 7	6 16	6 28	7 4	2 35	6 16	6 28	7 14	7 24	7 37	2 35	6 16	6 28	7 14	7 24	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
6 S	6 39	4 49	6 34	4 53	6 29	4 59	6 21	5 7	6 16	6 8	6 16	6 29	8 7	3 31	6 16	6 29	8 16	8 26	8 38	3 31	6 16	6 29	8 16	8 26	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
7 M	6 40	4 48	6 36	4 52	6 30	4 58	6 22	5 6	6 16	6 10	6 16	6 30	9 12	4 23	6 16	6 30	9 19	9 28	9 38	4 23	6 16	6 30	9 19	9 28	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
8 T	6 42	4 46	6 37	4 51	6 31	4 57	6 23	5 16	6 10	6 10	6 16	6 31	10 16	5 11	6 10	6 31	10 22	10 28	10 36	5 11	6 10	6 31	10 22	10 28	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
9 W	6 43	4 45	6 38	4 50	6 32	4 56	6 24	5 16	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 32	11 18	5 18	6 11	6 32	11 23	11 28	11 34	5 18	6 11	6 32	11 23	11 28	☾ stationary.	☾ stationary.
10 T	6 44	4 44	6 39	4 49	6 33	4 55	6 25	5 15	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 33	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 33	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 33	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
11 F	6 46	4 43	6 40	4 48	6 34	4 54	6 26	5 15	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 34	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 34	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 34	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
12 S	6 47	4 42	6 41	4 47	6 35	4 54	6 27	5 15	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 35	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 35	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 35	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
13 S	6 48	4 41	6 42	4 46	6 36	4 53	6 28	5 15	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 36	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 36	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 36	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
14 M	6 50	4 40	6 44	4 45	6 37	4 52	6 29	5 15	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 37	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 37	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 37	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
15 T	6 51	4 39	6 45	4 44	6 38	4 51	6 30	5 15	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 38	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 38	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 38	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
16 W	6 52	4 38	6 46	4 43	6 39	4 50	6 31	5 15	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 39	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 39	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 39	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
17 T	6 53	4 37	6 47	4 43	6 40	4 50	6 32	5 15	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 40	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 40	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 40	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
18 F	6 54	4 36	6 48	4 42	6 41	4 49	6 33	5 14	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 41	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 41	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 41	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
19 S	6 55	4 35	6 49	4 42	6 42	4 49	6 34	5 14	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 42	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 42	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 42	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
20 S	6 57	4 35	6 50	4 41	6 43	4 48	6 35	5 14	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 43	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 43	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 43	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
21 M	6 58	4 34	6 52	4 40	6 44	4 48	6 36	5 13	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 44	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 44	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 44	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
22 T	6 59	4 33	6 53	4 40	6 45	4 47	6 37	5 13	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 45	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 45	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 45	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
23 W	7 0	4 32	6 54	4 39	6 46	4 47	6 38	5 13	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 46	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 46	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 46	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
24 T	7 1	4 32	6 55	4 39	6 47	4 46	6 38	5 13	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 47	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 47	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 47	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
25 F	7 3	4 31	6 56	4 38	6 48	4 46	6 39	5 12	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 48	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 48	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 48	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
26 S	7 4	4 30	6 57	4 38	6 49	4 45	6 40	5 12	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 49	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 49	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 49	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
27 S	7 5	4 30	6 58	4 37	6 50	4 45	6 41	5 12	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 50	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 50	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 50	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
28 M	7 6	4 29	6 59	4 37	6 51	4 45	6 42	5 11	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 51	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 51	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 51	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
29 T	7 8	4 29	7 0	4 36	6 52	4 45	6 43	5 11	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 52	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 52	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 52	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.
30 W	7 9	4 29	7 1	4 36	6 53	4 44	6 44	5 11	6 11	6 11	6 18	6 53	12 1	5 19	6 11	6 53	12 7	12 12	12 18	5 19	6 11	6 53	12 7	12 12	☾ ☾ ☾.	☾ ☾ ☾.



THE leaves are falling to the ground. The branches are stripped of their verdure, and the winds of Autumn chant the dismal requiem of the dying year. The birds of passage are now seen in large flocks, embarking, with slow wing but earnest purpose, on their annual pilgrimage. The wild-flowers, that have kept us company so long, and have cheered us amid the general desolation of Nature, are now taking their leave, like the last lingering friends who hover around the departing barque of the voyager, and one by one disappear, with a sad and long farewell. The naked orchard, the barren fields and gardens, and the moaning forest, unequivocally declare, that the season of warmth and fertility has departed. Already are the little lakes crystallizing beneath the cold breath of the North; and the ground is whitened by the early frost. The mountain tops are barren, and the grass has withered. The long evenings are enjoyed by the gay and youthful; while the man of contemplation is drawn to reflect on that final close of earthly existence, and winding up of human interests, desires, and anticipations, which usher in the winter of death.

Day of the month. Days of the week.		SUN RISES AND SETS.												MOON RISES AND SETS.								MOON'S PHASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Massachusetts and New-England States.				New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, etc.				Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.				Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc.				Sun fast, at Greenwich, mean noon.				Massachusetts and New-England States.		New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc.				Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, etc.				Sth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, etc.				☉ New, 1st, 11 6 E. ☾ F. Q. 9th, 5 16 E. ☉ Full, 17th, 1 38 E. ☾ L. Q. 24th, 11 37 M. ☉ New, 31st, 1 54 E.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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THE energies of Nature are prostrated. Clouds of snow darken the air; and the Winter has come upon us in its appointed time. The lakes and rivers are frozen over; and the biting northwest wind shrieks around the dwelling. The fields are covered with snow, and the branches are glittering with ice. The woods are silent and deserted; and where, a little while ago, the blithe melody of birds was heard, nothing meets the ear but the creaking of some broken branch, as it swings in the chill blast, in symphonious cadence with the solitary hooting of the distant owl. Amid the waste, the ever-green pine shoots aloft heedless of the revolving seasons, and untouched by the frost that has withered the surrounding foliage. Such is the original mind, which remains all unchanged by the vulgar errors with which it is continually coming in contact; or like virtue, standing alone in the land of wickedness and corruption. With this month closes the year; and, as the early night dims the plain, and the murmurs of the wind are heard among the naked trees, it is natural for us to reflect on the many changes that have been wrought; the friends that have departed; and the bright hopes that have been buried in oblivion, since the old, gray year started on its cruise.

of their ramrods over his head, (and they were neither few nor far between,) they would repeat, in a tone of strong indignation, "steal Indian hoss!! hey!!!"

Their attention, however, was soon directed to Montgomery, who, having heard the noise attending Kenton's capture, very gallantly hastened up to his assistance; while Clark very prudently consulted his own safety in betaking himself to his heels, leaving his unfortunate companions to shift for themselves. Montgomery halted within gunshot and appeared busy with the pan of his gun, as if preparing to fire. Two Indians instantly sprung off in pursuit of him, while the rest attended to Kenton. In a few minutes Kenton heard the crack of two rifles in quick succession, followed by a halloo, which announced the fate of his friend. The Indians quickly returned, waving the bloody scalp of Montgomery, and with countenances and gestures which menaced him with a similar fate. They then proceeded to secure their prisoner. They first compelled him to lie upon his back, and stretched out his arms to their full length. They then passed a stout stick at right angles across his breast, to each extremity of which his wrists were fastened by thongs made of Buffalo's hide. Stakes were then driven into the earth, near his feet, to which they were fastened in a similar manner. A halter was then tied around his neck, and fastened to a sapling which grew near, and finally a strong rope was passed under his body, lashed strongly to the pole which lay transversely upon his breast, and finally wrapped around his arms at the elbows, in such a manner as to pinion them to the pole with a painful violence, and render him literally incapable of moving hand, foot, or head, in the slightest manner.

During the whole of this severe operation, neither their tongues nor hands were by any means idle. They cuffed him from time to time with great heartiness, until his ears rung again, and abused him for a "tief! — a hoss steal! — a rascal!" and finally for a "d——d white man!" Kenton remained in this painful attitude throughout the night, looking forward to certain death, and most probably torture, as soon as he should reach their towns. Their rage against him seemed to increase rather than abate, from indulgence, and in the morning it displayed itself in a form at once ludicrous and cruel. Among the horses which Kenton had taken, and which their original owners had now recovered, was a fine but wild young colt, totally unbroken, and with all his honors of mane and tail undocked. Upon him, Kenton was mounted, without saddle or bridle, with his hands tied behind him, and his feet fastened under the horse's belly. The country was rough and bushy, and Kenton had no means of protecting his face from the brambles, through which it was expected that the colt would dash. As soon as the rider was firmly fastened to his back, the colt was turned loose with a sudden lash, but after exerting a few curvets and caprioles, to the great distress of his rider, but to the infinite amusement of the Indians, he appeared to take compassion upon his rider, and falling into a line with the other horses, avoided the brambles entirely, and went on very well. In this manner he rode through the day. At night he was taken from the horse and confined as before.

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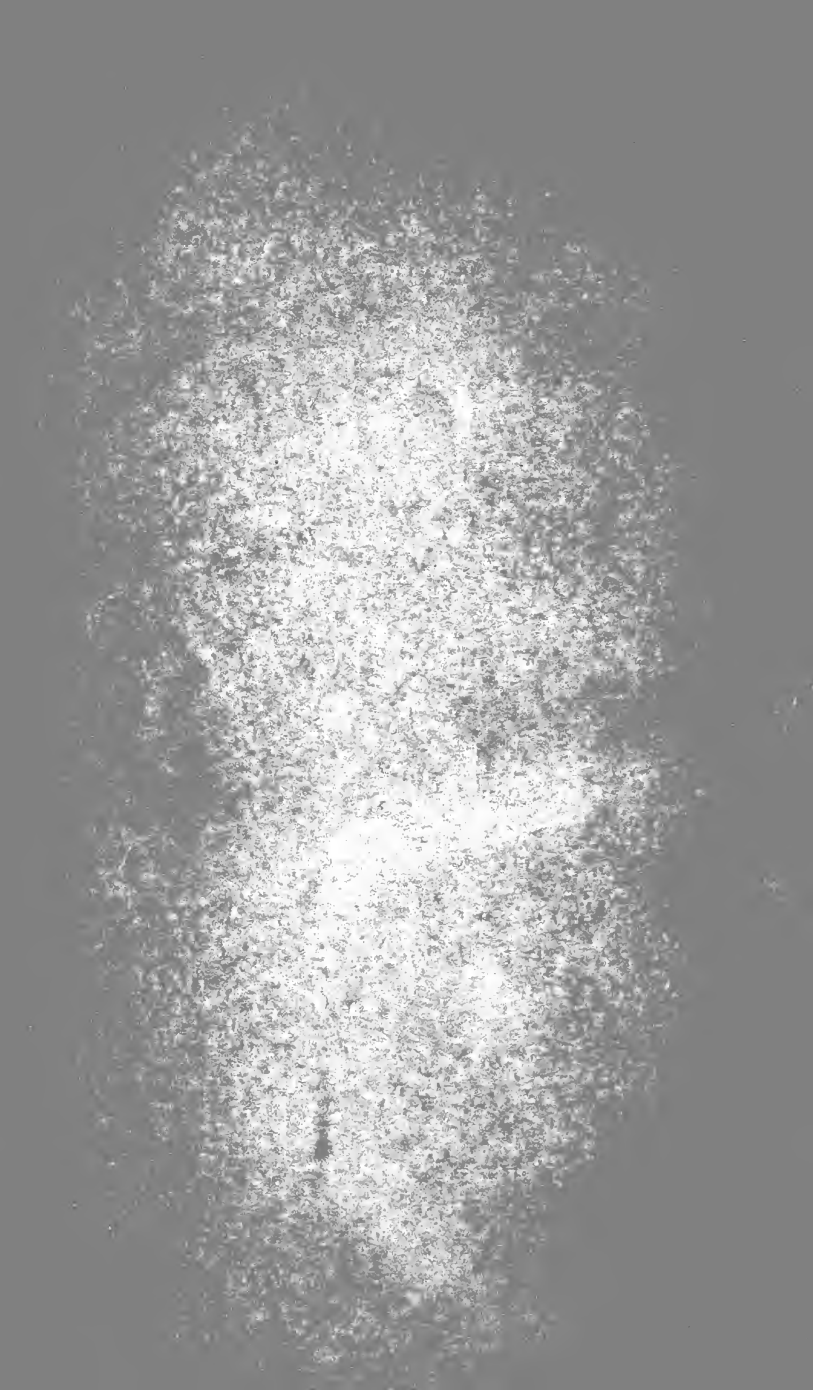
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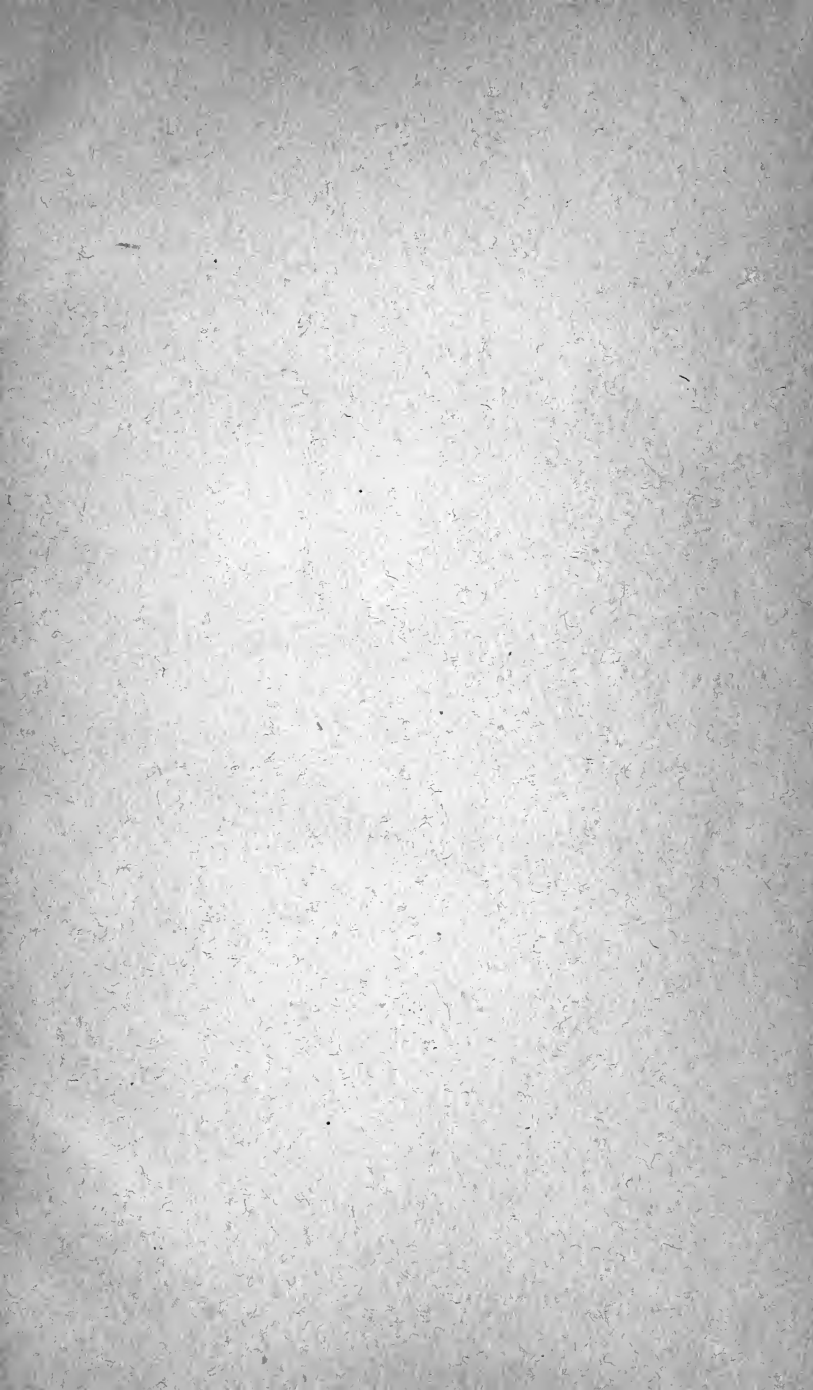
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